BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,818 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
L THAMES.....	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd Oct.
— GWALIOR.....	3733	500	R. Haselwood ..	29th ,,
L GANGES.....	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4750	900	W. D. Anderson ..	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM.....	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
HYDASPES....	2241	500	G. Scrivener	29th Oct.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KEISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	....1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE.....	4,000	600	.....20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO...	5,000	800	....10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept, 15, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

1886.
s.s. ARABIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Laird..... 28th Oct.
s.s. BELGRAVIA ... 5,000 500 Capt. G. Boothby 23rd Nov.
s.s. VICTORIA..... 3,558 490 Capt. W. Russel 4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Donaldson 14th ,,
s.s. PERSIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. R. Hutchison 25th ,,
s.s ROUMANIA ..... 3,387 490 Capt. J. Harris... 8th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

s.s. CALIFORNIA.. 3,410 480 Capt. W. S. Young. 4th Nov.

Passengers by s. s. "California" can book through to London by sea all the way or overland from Marseilles
Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 5, 1886. Agents.

GR INDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the TELEGRAPH OFFICE at MOOMBADEVI will be KEPT OPEN for the receipt and despatch of Telegrams night and day, with effect from the 15th October, 1886.

M. R. TROWER.
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the TELEGRAPH OFFICE at MANDVI will be OPEN for the receipt and despatch of Telegrams from 9 a.m. to 12 midnight, local time, with effect from 15th October, 1886.

M. R. TROWER,
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

WANTED,

FOR the Broach City Municipality, a qualified OVERSEER, Salary including Horse Allowance from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per mensem, according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. Applications will be received up to 1st November 1886.

RUSTOMJI PALLONJI, Chairman,
Managing Committee.

WANTED an UNDERGROUND SURVEYOR for the Warora Colliery. Preference will be given to a man who has had previous experience in coal mines. Applications stating pay and accompanied with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be sent to undersigned.

J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager,
Wardha Coal State Railway.
Dated Nagpur, C. P., 1st October 1886.

"THE GLEN."

The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Twenty-five (25) per Share for the year ended 30th June 1886 will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 30th September 1886, on production of their Share Certificates.

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની,
i. e. LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & COY.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 4th October 1886.

THE COMMITTEE of the Aided Arts College, Sind, have sanctioned the salaries mentioned below for the subordinate Professoriate Staff of the College. The salaries are non-pensionable.

Vice Principal (to teach Logic and Moral Philosophy with History and Political Economy) .....Rs. 400 per month.
Professor of Mathematics, to assist the Principal in teaching Science.....Rs. 300 per month.
Professor of Sanscrit, to assist the Principal in teaching English .....Rs. 250 per month.
Professor of Persian .....Rs. 125 per month.

The College will probably OPEN in the early part of January, 1887. The Committee will receive application up to November 20th, 1886. Applicants should address the undersigned, and should give full details as to age and qualifications, submitting also copies of any Testimonials they may possess. Except in the case of the Professorship of Persian. No persons, who are not graduates of a University, need apply.

E. GILES,
Secretary to the Committee, Sind Arts College.
Karachi Sind, 12th October, 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 22th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 18th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

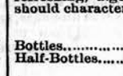
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th October, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 900 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
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CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

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TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash, ½ bottle, Re. 1-12; per bottle, Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen,	6	8
Half-Bottles..... ,,	4	8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STRAY LEAVES
from JAPANESE PAPERS.

THESE leaves are almost as soft as silk although very tough, and are made of the finest materials entirely free from Chemicals which are used in the bleaching of Paper, and are confidently recommended as the best article ever produced for the Bath Room.

Per Volume, 12 as.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 29 OF 1886.

JAHANGIR DHUNJEEBHOY SOORTEE of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Goga street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

PERROZBAI, widow and Administratrix of DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE SOORTEE, deceased of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Church-gate-street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty six. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE SOORTEE, also known as DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE DHUNJEE MEHTA, or DULAI, deceased, late of Surat, Parsee inhabitant, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died at Surat, aforesaid in the Bombay Presidency, on or about the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office, in the Court House, within one calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 11th day of October, 1886.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this, Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET." WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 30 years residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1, per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
,, ,,	No. 2 ,, ,, ...	,, 3-4
,, ,,	No. 3 ,, ,, ...	,, 3-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S
NEW WINE LIST.

THE second shipment of this Company's personally selected WINES are now landed, and fully support the high opinions inspired by first selections. The carefully chosen brands which are now offered for criticism are—

	Case of 1 doz. quarts.	2 doz. pints.
CLARETS—		
Fronsac	Rs. 20	Rs. 24
Moulis	28	32
Pontet Canet, 1880	36	40
BURGUNDIES—		
Pomard	24	26
Volnay	32	36
Chambertin	30	32
Ditto Extra Fine	60	66
CHABLIS—		
Montrachet	38	42
SAUTERNE—		
Preignac	35	40
HOCKS—		
Giesenheimer	26	30
Scharlachberg	42	46
Liebfraumilch	50	54

There remains to come forward a Champagne which has recently obtained the highest place in tasting competitions, and is drunk in at least one Indian Club of great authority.

The above Wines are offered with all the guarantee of quality that this Company's reputation can attach to them.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"PATTERN SHIRTS"

GENTLEMEN in sending a SAMPLE SHIRT as a guide for size will please note that if sent per "PACKET POST" with the ends open and prepaid by stamps the cost does not exceed TWO ANNAS, the charge per Bhangy being 8 annas.

Our INSTRUCTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT are very simple and ensure a perfect fit.

Patterns of our CELEBRATED "UNSHRINKABLE" FLANNELS and SILK and WOOLS, OXFORD or JUTE mixture, Coloured French Cambrics and Zephyrs will be sent on receipt of application with our Catalogue.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
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Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
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Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
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Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c,
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Dippers, &c.
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ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS. JEWELLERS. OPTICIANS, &c.

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MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING,
MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

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PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS
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GIRDERS
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CRANES
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BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by dischinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A LAC of RUPEES on First-class Landed Property for a period of Two Years, on moderate interest. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET
"THE VIEW."

A FURNISHED, Commodious, Airy and Cool upper-storied BUNGALOW at the North End of the Breach Vellard. Commands splendid view. Has outhouses and a large compound with garden. Apply to JAMSETJEE D. WADIA No. 6 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, or to Mr. DaVIDA, Port Office.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—At the Bombay Custom House a few spare Copies of the Annual Report of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY, for the official year 1885-86. Price Rs. 3-8, per copy.
C. C. JAMSETJEE,
For Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce.
Bombay, October, 1886.

CHUBB'S LOCKS!
SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
ALSO IMPORTER OF
BEST LONDON made GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and 18 carat GOLD full size ALBERT CHAINS suitable for PRESENTATION.
CHUBB'S SAFES.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against persons representing themselves as, from, or related to me, soliciting orders or accounts, who do not hold my power of attorney and certificate of competency; and as the use of my patent refraction test is only licensed to my legal representatives and Surgeon-Oculists by permission, any persons *selling* Spectacles by its aid, or any one infringing my patent rights will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour, and a handsome reward will be paid to any one supplying information leading to the Conviction of the Offender.
(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY the 25th day of October, 1886, for constructing the Extension of the present Dhobeewada at Mahaluxmee.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 2,100 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further Deposit of Rs. 2,100 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 16th October 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 50 of 1881.
RAMJEE SITHBA of Bombay, Camatee, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Camateepoora 3rd Lane, outside the Fort .... Plaintiff
vs.
RAHIMTOOLA BHAIJIBHAI of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, residing at Sooter Chawl, Market, outside the Fort, and lately carrying on business in Bombay in partnership with Luxuman Govindjee More, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, under the name of Rahimtoola Bhaijibhai .... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 16th day of August 1886, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land of which Narrotum has Hurjeewandas and others, Trustee and Managers of the Bombay Soortee Dassa Parwad Bania caste, are Fazandars, together with the building built thereon, situate at Patuckwady in Lohar-chawl, bearing Assessment No. 31 and Plate No 36, 38, and 40, and bounded as follow:—On the east by the property of Bura Surupali Jeewakhan, on the west by the property of Poonia Pilaji, on the north by the vacant land of Kutree Bapoo Wassoodev, and on the south by the Public Road called Patuckwady lane, and which piece of land is about thirty-five feet broad, and sixty feet long, and which stands in the Books of the Fazandars in the name of Bhaijibhai Nu hoobhoy, and is in the occupation of the Defendant's tenants. The said property is not registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 10th day of November 1886, lodge in my office a statement, verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges. Dated this 24th day of September 1886.
G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

"SPECIALITE" SHERRY.
SUPPLIED TO ROYALTY.

Well-known for its dietetic qualities. "To the meal of a patient suffering from dyspepsia it would be valuable."—*Medical Times.* "Free from mineral acid. The results are all satisfactory."—Prof. Redwood.

"SPECIALITE" PORT.

The only Wine for invalids. "Should be selected by the invalid, recommended by the physician, and chosen by the connoisseur."—C. H. Piesse, F.C.S.

CHAMPAGNE.

T. ROEDERER'S Gold Top Champagne, well known for its purity, delicacy of flavour, and full effervescence.
T. ROEDERER'S Crystal Champagne is of exceptional quality, purity and bouquet.
P. DURIEUX'S Champagne (original).

CLARET, CLARET, CLARET.

COOPER MADON'S Claret, a pure and genuine Wine, much approved and in general demand.
FELTOE'S SPECIALITE Claret, pure and genuine, and is free from acids.

J. BERMOND, JEUNE AND FILSAINE'S
CLARET.

Imported direct from the Celebrated VINEYARDS of BORDEAUX. They are delicious and pleasant to the taste, and make an excellent high class DINNER BEVERAGE.

	Doz. Pts.		Doz. Qts.	
South Coast Table Wine.........	9	0	14	0
Claret*	10	8	16	8
Claret**	11	4	18	8
Claret***	12	0	19	8
Claret****	13	8	22	8
Claret Medoc, a superior Breakfast Wine	9	0	14	0

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED BY
COOPER MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 6 per 1,000
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA.	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA"	„ 45	„ 5 0

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.
(IX.)

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the Central Committee between 1st July and 30th September, 1886; also names of Life Councillors and Life Members who are reported as having joined Branches of the Association:—

LIFE COUNCILLORS.	Rs.	a.	p.
H. H. the Maharajah of Kutch Behar	5,000	0	0
(Bombay Branch)			
H. H. the Gaekwar of Boroda...	5,000	...	...
H. H. the Rao of Cutch.........	5,000	...	...
(Central Provinces Branch)			
Appa Sahib Bux	5,000	...	...
Seth Gokul Dass, Rai Bahadur	5,000	...	...
Seth Kasher Chand............	5,000	...	...
LIFE MEMBERS.			
Sir Lepel Griffin, K. C. S. I.	1,000	0	0
H. H. the Raja of Ratlam (2nd Donation)........	1,000	0	0
Mrs. A. Lloyd Clay, Chupra...	500	0	0
Arthur Lloyd Clay, Esqu., ditto ...	500	0	0
Babu Chota Lal Sijwar, C. I. E.	500	0	0
Khaja Wahid Jan, Manager of Mussamut Sultani Begum and Fakhroon Nissa Begum	500	0	0
H. H. Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan of Jaora	500	0	0
(Bombay Branch.)	Rs.		
H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpur	3,000	...	...
Cummoo Sulleman, Esq.	2,000	...	...
H. H. the Nawab of Junagar .	1,500	...	...
The Thakore Saheb of Gondal.	1,500	...	...
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar, K.C.S.I.	2,500	...	...
Mrs. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit.	1,000	...	...
H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanuggur, K.C.S.I.	1,000	...	...
The Thakore Saheb Limbdi...	1,000	...	...
The Rani Saheb of Limbdi ...	1,000	...	...
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi	1,000	...	...
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan	1,000	...	...
H. H. the Ran of Porebunder.	1,000	...	...
H. H. the Rao Saheb of Dharangdra, K. C. S. I.	1,000	...	...
The Thakore Saheb of Palitana	1,000	...	...
H. E. the Lady Reay, C. I. ...	1,000	...	...
H. H. the Dewan of Palanpur.	1,000	...	...
Mrs. Sheppard........	500	...	...
Lady Sassoon	500	...	...
The Raja of Dhurampore	500	...	...
H. H. the Begum Saheb of Radhanpur	500	...	...
The Khan of Gidud........	500	...	...
The Chief of Rajana	500	...	...
Mrs. Hariprasad Desai of Bhownagar	500	...	...
The Hon'ble M. Melville, K. C. S. I.	500	...	...
Harold King, Esq.	500	...	...
The Raja Saheb of Vankaneer.	500	...	...
(Central Provinces Branch).			
Gaujadhar Madho .... Rao	1,000	...	...
Balram Dass, Chief of Nandgarh	1,000	...	...
Kanhaya Lal, Chief of Khairagurh........	1,000	...	...
Ganpat Rao Bhabate	1,000	...	...
Mrs. C. H. D. Crosthwaite ...	500	...	...
Bhawani Pubal Singh, Chief of Sarangurh	500	...	...
Lalla Balbadur Seth	500	...	...
ORDINARY MEMBERS.			
G. B. Sanderson. Esq., Dacca	25	0	0
Ney Elias, Esq., Kasghar........	25	0	0
I. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., Hyderabad ...	83	13	0
Mrs. Gunliffe Martin, Central India...	50	0	0
Mrs. J. Biddulph, ditto	15	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1886.			
The Hon'ble Mrs. Cunningham	10	0	0
Major H. Cooper	110	0	0
DONATIONS			
Punjab Branch 2 per cent. on June, July and August Subscriptions ...	47	14	0
Sir Walter DeSouza (7th, 8th and 9th instalment of Rs. 200)	600	0	0
Collected by H. E. the Countess of Dufferin, Simla	70	0	0
Collected by Mrs. A. Gordon, Simla	54	0	0
Collected by Kunwar Hurnam Sing, Ahluwalia, C.I.E., Lucknow	46	0	0
Mr. H. H. King, Simla	10	0	3
H. H. the Shoukal Zaman Begum of Jaora, Central India	200	0	0
H. H. the Tonk Begum of Jaora ditto	157	0	0
Omrao Mahomed Khan, Esq., Minister of Jaora ditto	125	0	0
Forwarded by W. Rattray, Esq., Gya—			
Babu Rai Ram Narayan Singh, Gya.	25	0	0
Shoe Charan Lall, Mahajan ditto.	5	0	0
Jado Rai Ram Gopal ditto.	10	0	0
Babu Ram Suran Lall ditto.	20	0	0
Munshi Jowahir Lall, Naib Dewan ditto	100	0	0
Babu Baijnath Singh ditto	50	0	0
„ Chandar Ishwar Pershad Narayan of Chainpore ditto	150	0	0
C.W. Bolton, Esq., Collector ditto	30	0	0
Babu Sant Pershad, Deputy Collector ditto	5	0	0
Irshad Khan of Chowra Baugh ditto	10	0	0
Nawab Zoolficarool Dowla of Delha ditto	200	0	0
Babu Bhup Sen Singh ditto	30	0	0
„ Ambica Pershad Narayan Singh ditto	200	0	0
„ Nem Narayn Singh ditto	25	0	0
„ Chota Lall Mohajan ditto	50	0	0
Moulvi Aulad Ali ditto	30	0	0
Rai Lachmi Narain Singh, Babu Bishoon Narain Singh, „ Hak Narain Singh ditto	30	0	0
Haji Wahid-ud-din Khan ditto	5	0	0
Jay Parkash Singh ditto	5	0	0
Babu Bishaser Nath, „ Naratun Lall, „ Misser Lall ditto	5	0	0
„ Nund Kishore Singh ditto	2	0	0
Mahomed Muzhur Hussain ditto	2	0	0
Babu Kunj Beharee ditto	5	0	0
„ Chhattu Singh ditto	1	0	0
„ Abhai Narain Singh ditto	3	0	0
„ Ahiharun Singh ditto	5	0	0
Syed Shah Jalal-ud-din, ditto	1	0	0
Babu Gunga Bishoon ditto	2	0	0
„ Jeon Shaw ditto	5	0	0
Meer Shamshuddin ditto	3	0	0
Babu Ram Saran Ram ditto	2	0	0
Shaik Imanun ditto	3	0	0
„ Madar Bux ditto	2	0	0
„ Neyamut ditto	5	0	0
„ Ramzan ditto	5	0	0
Mahanth Shunker Gir ditto	5	0	0
Babu Raghuber Singh ditto	8	0	0
„ Mani Nath Singh ditto	5	0	0
„ Gopi Chund ditto	1	0	0
„ Jugmohun Singh ditto	2	0	0
„ Harnath Singh ditto	10	0	0
„ Damree Lal ditto	10	0	0
„ Shawjeon Shaw ditto	25	0	0
„ Narunndeo Narain Singh ditto	50	0	0
„ Golam Mahomed Khan ditto	5	0	0
„ Madhu Pershad ditto	10	0	0
Unknown ditto	3	0	0
Babu Mukh Lall ditto	5	0	0
„ Simbhu Partab Singh ditto	15	0	0
„ Raghupat Partab Singh ditto	15	0	0
Collected by Messrs. Coutts & Co., London "XXX". £. 5 s. 0	...	...	...
Total ...£5 0	Rs. 12,328	11	9

Forwarded by W. Rattray, Esq., Gya, in June 1886. The amount was acknowledged in the List published on the 6th July 1886, but names of subscribers were not given.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Babu Kesho Lall, Mahajan ...	10	0	0
Mr. Salano, Arwal ...	100	0	0
Mirza Jalaludeen Bakht ...	100	0	0
Babu Balkisun Dass, Mahajan ...	25	0	0
Babu Rameshar Pershad Narayan Singh, Maksoodpore	200	0	0
Munshi Sajiwan Lall Dewan	15	0	0
Mahanth Hem Narayen Geer, Budh Gya	100	0	0
Babu Tilakdhari Sing, Pandoi	15	0	0
	565	0	0

The next list will be published early in January 1887.

The Central Committee beg to remind Members of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India that it will greatly facilitate the making up of the accounts and the framing of next year's estimates if the annual subscriptions for 1886 be paid as early as possible to the Honorary Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Viceroy's Camp, or to the Honorary Secretary of the Branch to which the Member may belong.
H. COOPER, A.D.C.,
Honorary Secretary.
Viceregal Lodge, Simla, 1st October, 1886.

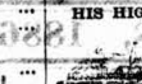
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.



THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN DRUMMOND" will sail from Bombay for Antwerp direct, on or about 30th October.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th October 1886.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE s.s. "KILWA," Captain Simons, will positively sail for Zanzibar on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohola, Mandvi, 15th October 1886.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN DRUMMOND arrived from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING, for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage, whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1886.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY been appointed AGENTS to H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR.
VISRAM, EBRAHIM & Co.

RAILWAY RUGS AND DANDY RUGS.

IN a variety of pretty colours and designs at prices varying from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 11, according to size and weight.
Apply to the ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS, Cawnpore.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL DRAFTS-MAN. No Tracer need apply. Copies of testimonials to be sent to
G. B. REYNOLDS,
Manager,
Umaria Colliery, Rewah.

FOR SALE!
OWNER GOING HOME.

THE FAST SLOOP YACHT "THISTLE," built by Stockton and Picket, Southampton. Length on water, Line 20 feet, Breadth 7 feet 4 inches. Coppered. Has old cruising and nearly new racing sails, and is in sound condition. For price, &c., apply to
T. MACKINLAY.
Alleppey, Travancore.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

COMPOUNDERS WANTED—Apply TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now acknowledged to be the best, the simplest and the most durable. Instructions given free at purchasers' places. For cash or on hire. Price lists post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!—For the Hot-weather, Suitable as Ladies, PRESENTS. Some very pretty designs. Best value for the money. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, at Crawford's TO-DAY, a capital chestnut C. B. GALLOWAY, about 13-2, and 5 years old.

HELMETS in Felt and Pith.—In the latest Shapes, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, at very moderate prices. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Corner.

WANTED—A Second-hand Lancashire Cornish or Locomotive BOILER of 70 to 100 lbs. pressure. Apply with full particulars and lowest rates to Messrs. HARVEY & Co., 18, Elphinstone Circle.

TO OPTICIANS AND DEALERS IN SPECTACLES.—A few gross of best Brazilian pebble spectacles. Numbers well assorted. Just arrived. Wholesale to dealers only. For prices, &c., apply to "Pebbles," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED.—A LIGHT BAY WALER, height about 15-3, age about 9, must be Quiet and Free from Vice. Apply stating particulars, and lowest price to S. PUDUMJEE, C.S., Belgaum.

WANTED—Immediately TWO GRADUATES and TWO UNDER-GRADUATES as lase-masters. Apply sharp, naming the salaries wanted, to Mr. JEHANGIRSHAW MHOTABHOY VAKILNA, Proprietor and Manager of the Private English Institution, Surat.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Please see our large advertisement on the back of this paper.—H. S. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL,
MATHERAN,
IS NOW OPEN.

FOR SALE—Messrs. BROOKS SHOOBRIDGE & Co.'s Best LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

MATHERAN-CHOWK HOTEL is now OPEN for Visitors. The only Hotel that has a full-sized Billiard Table in perfect condition.

MATRON WANTED—For the Boys' School of the Indo-British Institution. Apply (with testimonials) to the SECRETARY, 116, Middle Colaba.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

FOR SALE—OFFICER SLEEPING PALL, Jabalpore Made, Double Pole, Quite New. Price Moderate. Apply to N. R. Kuthoke, 107, Queen's Road.

LAWN MOWERS, Garden Tools, Watering Cans, Garden Pumps, always kept in Stock by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Bombay.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

JUST RECEIVED, White and Fancy coloured CAMBRIC SHIRTS, from Rs. 30 to 48 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil and Military Tailors, Bombay.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTI-NENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, One Thurston maker Billiard Table, complete, in good order, at Bhendi Bazar Billiard Rooms. For particulars apply to Jamshedji Rustomji, No. 6, Circle, Nurbudda Mills Company.

WANTED—A pair of nice ARAB HORSES or MARES, warranted quiet, stylish and sound, which can be driven in double and single Harness. Apply, with full particulars, to "S. M. E.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Woollen Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST AND MOTTO.—Monogram and Office Dies, and Copper-plates, very neatly Sunk and Engraved. Pencil Sketches sent for Approval, at moderate charges. At STEWARD & CO., 2, Church Gate Street.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS to which Eight Bungalows are attached. The Parbul House and Steans House are TO LET for this cold season. Rent Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 each.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Piano-forte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

LEMON SQUASH, the New drink for the Hot-weather, to be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in shop, No.—in Medows Street, next to their auction room, several invoices of fancy goods, lately imported direct from several continental manufacturers, the same consists of various designs of Bohemian glass, K.O. vase lamps, flower vases, baskets, tapestry carpets, various sorts of toys, fancy articles, K. O. stoves, sewing machines, &c.
The goods will be sold singly and in small lots to suit purchasers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 18th October, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Hornby Row, near Gaiety Theatre, the very valuable satin and blackwood furniture, made to order by John Roberts & Co., best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid walnutwood semi-grand piano, rich carpets, very handsome real Dresden statuary, and plates and vases, first-rate pictures and oil-paintings, handsome table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of M. BRESLANER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Belasis Road, Byculla, near the Byculla Club, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of F. S. Hore Esq., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and satinwood, French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts & Co., platedware, crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome strong English-built dog-cart, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.
Full particulars of which will be given hereafter.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, very ancient brass dietics and ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, suits of clothes, English racing and other boots, a collection of valuable books, &c., &c., the property of W. HOLLAND, T. J.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 18th October 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram. 200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.
Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Stores, Town Barracks, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m.
A quantity of Commissariat Stores, consisting of provisions and dead stock.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ dhoties.
50 „ each 300 lbs. mule twist No. 40.
5 „ each 300 lbs. T red double yarns.
15 „ each 300 lbs. T red yarn No. 40.
The property of a gentleman.
Few lots of household furniture, such as blackwood and teakwood sofa and reclining couches, dining-room, pier, side, dressing, writing and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy, low arm and without arm chairs, double cot iron bedstead, hat stand, teakwood double door almyra, chest of drawers, whatnots, ottoman, wardrobe, clothes press, &c.
On account and at the risk of Haji Vully Hajee Khum ssa.
D P B and Co., L H—540—1 case assorted buttons.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Adumji.
M A 2 cases padlocks ex s. s. Merton Hall.
4 „ „ ex s. s. Aston Hall.
2 „ padlock keys, ex s. s. Aston Hall.
On account and at the risk of Goolamally Jeewanjee.
200 boxes bar soap.
By order of A. R. Abdool Cadur and on account and at the risk of Ebrahim Mahomedally.
3 casks tin plates ex s.s. Accomac.
1 case watch guards, ex s.s. Clan Murray.
On account and at the risk of Allybhoy Goolam Hoosein.
1 case ginghams, ex s.s. Manila.
1 „ Loongees, ex s.s. Raffaele Rubattino.
A quantity of Government Telegraph stores consisting of 1,183 lbs. wire.
By order of Moolchund Govindjee and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Phurushram Hurnundroy.
20 cases each 60 pieces green and mauve prints, 43 to 44 yards.
On account of the concerned.
2 cases brown Holland.
Ex s.s. Mirzapore.
3 cases each 125 doz. Napoleon Price & Co.'s toilet powder.
AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 „ English-built mail-phaeton by Holmes.
1 strong office shigram.
1 handsome brand new landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF HANDSOME CARRIAGES BY THE WELL-KNOWN BUILDERS, E. KESTERTON & Co.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned carriages by the well-known builders, E. Kesterton and Co
1 C spring barouche, suitable for a pair of horses and very elegant
1 landau, suitable for a pair.
1 small single seated brougham.
1 landau, suitable for a single horse or pair.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, near Lal Baug, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, strong-built office shigram, handsome marble and China flower vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Mr. BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE MODY., the same comprises star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated cruet and pickle stands, tea pot, hotwater curry dishes, tea and coffee service, oval and round waiters, ice pitcher, buttercooler, spoons and forks and table cutlery in case, handsome furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 3 pieces, sideboard with mirror glass, whatnot, marble top table and teapoys, sofa couches, oval, writing, pier, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, reclining and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome inlaid corner whatnots, lady's writing table, a large size fish acquarium with gold fishes, benwood baby's and folding chairs, teakwood bedstead complete, baby's cot, mirror doors wardrobe in 2 pieces, clothes press, chest of drawers, a teakwood almyra with mirror glass door, dressing glass, large marble figures, handsome China flower vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, plated hanging argand lamp with lustres, Brussels carpet, clock, hat stand with mirror, an English perambulator, dispense room furniture, Bassorah fowls, a collection of plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.
AT 2 P M.
1 strong built office shigram.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY OF THE MAHARANEE ROLLER FLOUR MILL AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD.
On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khetwady Back Road.
The Machinery of the Maharanee Roller Flour Mill consisting of:—
3 roller mills, 2 pairs of stone mills, 2 high-class centrifugal shifting machines, 4 elevators, 2 conveyors, 1 wheat-cleaning machine "eureka," 1 stone extracting machine, 1 exhaust, 1 ventilator, and one length of shafting with 14 pulleys.
The above machinery is in very good condition, having been very little used, and is a complete self-acting plant for a flour mill on small scale, and will make a handsome return, if properly worked. The purchaser will have the option to take on lease the building in which the above machinery is erected.
On view at Khetwady Back Road, 2nd Lane.

SALE of Landed Property, consisting of an Oart called Mandaser and a dwelling-house, situate at Dadar, near Bombay.
By the instructions of the mortgagee, and under and by virtue of the power of sale vested in him by an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 29th January, 1885, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1886, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.
All the right, title and interest of Gopal Raghoba Boreker and Hurry Gopal Boreker, the mortgagors, and of the mortgagee in.
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement——square yards or thereabouts, and which said messuage is registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 554, and which said premises are situate, lying and being in an oart called Mandaser at Dadur, and are in the occupation of the said mortgagors, and
Secondly.—All that the quarter share and interest or other the share and interest of the said mortgagors, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, Nos. 542 and 273, situate at Dadur in the sub-registry of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east partly by the Lady Jamsetjee Road leading to Mahim, and partly by the property of Senao Valles, on or towards the west by the public roads, on or towards the north by the property of Jose Manoel Fernandez, and on or towards the south by the public road, and which said oart is in the occupation of one Baba *alias* Damodhur Raghoba Boreker and others.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, the solicitors for the mortgagee at their office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and also of the undersigned.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF MIRRORS AND LOOKING-GLASSES.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed by Messrs. L. HARTMANN & Co. to hold a GRAND AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November next, of MIRRORS and LOOKING-GLASSES of all sizes and shapes in artistically designed frames suitable for the palaces of Princes and Rajas and the Residence of the Nobility and Gentry of India, as also for halls and reception rooms, drawing, dining and dressing rooms, and for hotels, clubs and shops.
The sale will afford a good opportunity to Local and Mofussil merchants of buying magnificent mirrors direct from the manufacturers.
The goods are on view in the show room of Messrs. L. Hartmann & Co., No. 12, Medows-street, Fort.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 18th October 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

BONA FIDE SALE.
Sale of valuable China flower pots with plants, garden seats, garden stands, C. I. and marble benches, fountain, fish pond, garden cages, &c., &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 400 of 1885.
The New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ld. .... Plaintiff.
Luckhumsey Lalljee and others .... Defendants.
Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by an order of the Court, dated the 21st December 1885, and authorized by the Decree made in the said Suit by the said Court on the 8th April, 1886, to sell the properties therein mentioned. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 20th inst., at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill in the Bungalow lately in the occupation of Kessowjee Naik, the whole of the above moveable properties consisting of number of China garden flower pots and tubs with plants and shrubs, China garden seats, C. iron flower pot stands and garden benches, marble benches, fountain, fish pond, large bird cages, &c., &c.
Catalogues are printed and the garden is on view.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 18th October 1886.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE
No. 26, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE GLASS HOUSE, SITUATE AT GOYWADY OR CAVEL.
BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises:—
All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendaree ground, of which the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanca is the Fazendar, with messuage, tenement, dwelling house, standing thereon, commonly known as the Glass House, situated on the eastern side of a public passage at Cavel, in the subdistrict of Fort of Bombay, Assessed by the Municipality under No. 44, containing by admeasurement 452 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Church, on the west and north by the public passage, and on the south by the property of Jacinto Borges.
For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.
BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 18th October, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Sizing materials (suitable for Local Mills) at Godown No. 21, Armenian Lane, opposite Barton Co.'s Godown, Fort.
On WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the following on account of whom it may concern:—
135 casks white antiseptic.
39 „ French chalk.
36 „ finish n starch.
19 „ China clay Le Moor.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
10 cases white doria sarrees.
15 cases Turkey red cambrics.
5 cases colored prints.
2 cases green shirtings.
4 cases orange madapolams.
2 cases red garment.
5 cases grey dhooties.
2 cases violet hair powder.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 18th October, 1886.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 10 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery. Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.
T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., Ld.
NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on 6th September, 1886, it resolved that a THIRD CALL of Rs. 25 per Share be made, and that the same be paid on or before the 1st November 1886, at the registered office of the Company.
Interest at the rate of 9 per cent., per annum, will be charged on Calls remaining unpaid after.
LANG MOIR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th October, 1886.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT),
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.
These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.
"The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory. the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.
For samples and further particulars apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

UNDER GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.
THE
AVIFAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA
AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

A SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT, with Descriptions of all the Known Species of Birds inhabiting British India, Observations on their Habits, Nidification, &c., Tables of their Geographical Distribution in Persia, Beloochistan, Afghanistan, Sind, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and the Peninsula of India generally.
With Wood-cuts, Lithographs, and Colored Illustrations,
BY
JAMES A. MURRAY,
CURATOR, KURRACHEE MUNICIPAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM;
Author of "A hand-book to the Geology, Botany, and Zoology of Sind;" "the Plants and Drugs of Sind;" "Kurrachee to Kandahar;" "the Vertebrate Zoology of Sind;" "the Reptiles of Sind," &c.
Price to Subscribers Rs. 25 complete; to Non-Subscribers Rs. 35; or each part Rs. 7.
SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Application for copies and payment may be made to the AUTHOR; the BANK of BOMBAY, Kurrachee; the SUPERINTENDENT, EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS or Messrs. RICARDSON & Co, 13 Pall Mall London.
PART 1., VOLUME 1., on 1st November 1886.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
5, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.		Per 2 doz. pints.	
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55	0	Rs 58	0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry........	„ 52	0	„ 54	0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 58	0	„ 60	0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	„ 45	0	„ 46	0
First Quality Dry	„ 38	0	„ 40	0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYER CHAMPAGNE.				
Goldlack, extra........	44	0	„ 47	0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer........	Rs. 15	0	Rs. 18	0
Deidesheimer	„ 16	0	„ 19	0
Geisenheimer	„ 17	0	„ ...	
Liebfraumilch	„ 21	0	„ 24	0
Steinwein	„ 21	0	„ ...	
Hochheimer Berg........	„ 25	0	„ 28	0
Rudesheimer	„ 25	0	„ 28	0
Marcobrunner	„ 28	0	„ 31	0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34	0	„ ...	
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE				
Brauneberger	Rs. 15	0	Rs. 18	0
Liebfraumilch	„ ...		„ 21	0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18	0	„ 21	0
Josefhofer	„ 22	0	„ ...	
Josefhofer	„ ...			
Doctor	„ ...			
Zeltinger	„ ...			
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28	0	„ 31	0
Steinberger	„ 28	0	„ 31	0
Scharzhofberger	„ 28	0	„ ...	
Johannisberger	„ 35	0	„ 38	0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18	0	...

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19	0	—
Fine „	„ 22	0	—
Very fine „	„ 27	0	—
Most particular reserved old red Port..	„ 38	0	—

CLARETS.
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.			
Medoc	10	8		
Chateau de Franda	13	0	Rs. 16	0
St. Julien Medoc........	14	0	...	
Les Canons	16	0	„ 18	0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	18	0	—	
Chateau Leoville	19	0	—	
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	21	0	—	
Chateau Lafitte	28	0	—	
Chateau Manvesin........	27	0	—	
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.		Pts.	
St. Estephe	Rs. 12	0	Rs. 14	0
Haut Canon	„ 15	0	„ 17	0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17	0	„ 19	0
Chateau Larose	„ 28	0	...	
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.				
Castrac Medoc	Rs. 12	0	Rs. 23	0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16	0	...	
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.				
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17	0	...	
Chateau Romer	„ 16	0	...	
From FRANZ SCARVASY.				
Carlovitz	12	0		

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz.	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21	0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Red Bars } { Span }	„ 24	0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules....	„ 26	0
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29	0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34	0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay........	Rs. 21	0
Chambertin	26	0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 21	0
„ „ ***	„ 22	0
Ben Cruachan's Blend	„ 20	0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.		Per doz. pts.	
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6	4	„ 3	12
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5	8	„ ..	
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5	4	„ ..	
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6	0	„ 3	8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5	4	....	
Pilsener Beer	„ 5	8	„ 3	8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles........	„ 5	4	„ ..	

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25	0
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 20	0
	Per doz. quarts.	
Finest Kummel........	Rs. 30	0
Superior Vermouth	„ 19	0
Finest do	„ 20	0
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality..	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12
From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus........	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 8
Young Cut Beans........	„ ...	„ 0 8
Smoked Sausages........	„ ...	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Pease for Soup	„ ...	„ 1 0
From FAIRBANK CANNING CO., CHICAGO.		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)........	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef........	2 lbs.	0 12
do.	1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues........	½ lbs.	0 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

E. H. KELLOGG
MANUFACTURER OF CYLINDER, SPINDLE AND ENGINE-OILS, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that the AP-POINTMENT of Mr. WILLIAM CROMPTON as AGENT for the sale of the above Oils in the Bombay Presidency, has been CANCELLED, and Mr. C. E. ASHBURNER has been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in his place. All accounts due for these Oils should be paid to the abovenamed C. E. Ashburner or to the credit of E. H. Kellogg at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, by whom alone receipts can be given.
E. C. SANXAY,
For self and partner E. H. Kellogg.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICE.
JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.
Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th:—Camer (s), from Cardiff; and Draco (s), Hull.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 16th:—Tiverton (s), for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah; Brookfield (s), Messina and Genoa; Rohilla (s), Colombo and Shanghai; H. M. S. Euphrates, England; Thisbe (s), Trieste, &c.; and St. Dunstan (s), Hull. Yesterday:—County of Salop (s), for London, &c.; and Bormida (s), China, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Draco entered and the s.s. Tiverton, Rohilla and Brookfield left the dock on Saturday.

Theosophical Society's Meeting.—A public meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Theosophical Society will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to-day, at 5-30 p.m., when a report of the proceedings of the Branch during the past year will be read. Some of the leading members of the society will address the meeting. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the Baboola Tank Road, on Saturday, touching the death of a Hindoo, name unknown, whose dead body was found floating in the Baboola Tank that morning in an advanced state of decomposition. Deceased was apparently a labouring man, about 20 years of age. There were no external works of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

Robbing a Mother.—Dinshaw Shapurjee was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silk *saree*, valued Rs. 35, the property of Buchoobai, his mother. The accused, who is addicted to idle habits, stole the *saree* in question from his mother's house, and pledged the article with a Marwaree residing at Byculla, from whom it was recovered, on the loss of the property being reported to the police. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Ruttonjee Nusserwanjee, a fitter, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 13-12, in a currency note and cash, the property of Mr. Robert Diggs, residing at Mazagon. The accused entered the room of the complainant during his absence on Friday, and stole the money from a bag which was left in the room; on the matter being reported to the police, accused was arrested, and the money found in his possession. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Theft of Jewellery.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Stanford charged Narayen Ramjee and Soonder Narayen before Mr. Webb, the first with theft, and the second with receiving the stolen property, consisting of jewellery worth Rs. 600. It appeared that the first accused was employed as a servant in a Hindoo family, and, because he received ill-treatment at the hands of his mistress, he broke open her jewel box and abstracted the contents, which he sold for Rs. 5 to his companion, a noted character. On being arrested he at once admitted to the police what he had done with the jewels. Both accused pleaded guilty, and were sentenced, No. 1 to six months' and No. 2 to two years' hard labour.

Theft at the Bombay Gymkhana.—Mr. V. Rodrigues, the caterer of the Bombay Gymkhana, Esplanade, reported to the police on Friday, that a drawer of a cupboard in the bar-room at the Gymkhana premises, was opened by means of a duplicate key, and one currency note for Rs. 20, twenty-two notes for Rs. 10 each, six notes for Rs. 5 each, Rs. 10 in small silver change, and eight annas in copper money, of the collective value of Rs. 280-8-0, was stolen on the night previous, by some person who had removed one of the panes of glass from a window on the south side of the bar-room, and entered the premises. There was Rs. 176 in the same drawer of the cupboard, but it was left intact. Enquiries are in progress.

Theft of Money and Jewellery, and its Recovery—Nagardass Lukmichund, a commission agent, who has his place of business at Mombadavie Tank Road, reported to the police that he left his office at 8-30 p.m. on the 14th instant, and on returning on Friday morning he was informed by his mehta that during Thursday night the cash safe had been opened with the key, and Rs. 16,950 in currency notes, and jewellery valued at Rs. 680, were stolen therefrom. It appears that the four mehtas slept in the room where the safe stood, as also a Brahmin cook. An attempt was made to show that an entrance was made from a window, and that the theft was committed by an outsider. As this seemed improbable to the police, the five persons in the room were detained, and inquiries were instituted. At 7 p.m. on Friday, the Brahmin cook, named Tooljaram Cassiram, admitted having committed the theft at the instigation of one of the mehtas named Bapoolal Oojunchund, and pointed out the place where he had concealed the currency notes, which was in a ledge over the staircase of a house a few hundred yards away. As for the jewellery he had thrown it into a well, which was also recovered by a police sepoy, who dived down into the well and brought up the property. The mehta, who is said to be concerned in the matter, totally denied the statement made by the Brahmin cook. The man Tooljaram Cassiram was charged before Mr. W. Webb with the theft of the currency notes and jewellery, and on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

An alarm of fire was raised on board the s. s. County of Salop, lying in the Prince's Dock, at about half-past 11 o'clock on Saturday forenoon. Captain Russell, the superintendent of the Dock, accompanied by the other Dock officials, with the steam fire and manual engines belonging to the Port Trust at once repaired to the scene of the disaster, when there was found a quantity of smoke issuing from No. 3 hatch, under which was stowed a quantity of bags of linseed and sandalwood. A quantity of water was pumped down the hatchway for a short time until the smoke subsided, after which the crew were employed in removing the cargo from that portion of the vessel with a view to ascertain the seat of the fire and the extent of damage done. By 2 p. m. the fire was completely got under. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The estimated damage is not yet known.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Mr. Webb, who presided over the Marine Court held to investigate the circumstances attending the damage caused to the s. s. Dunedin, while about to leave the Prince's Dock, delivered yesterday the Judgment of the Court.

After reviewing the evidence, Mr. Webb said: The Court are of opinion that no blame is attached to Captain Cumming, nor to Mr. Cottle, Assistant Dock Master, but that Mr. McClleland, the chief engineer, is deserving of severe reprimand for not personally superintending the working of the engines, knowing as he did the vessel to be in such a confined space, and for not ordering extra precautions to be taken when the engine room was full of steam to ensure the engines being moved the right way. It appears that at the time of the accident Mr. Howell, the second engineer, was working the engines, and while thus occupied, he neglected to make sure of his position by not sending some one below to ascertain the working of the cranks, he being, as he states, unable at the time to see them himself, owing to the engine room being so full of steam. This neglect is the principal cause of the disaster, and the Court consider Mr. Howell deserving of their severe censure. The Court must also reprimand Mr. Turner, the third engineer, for not seeing that the order, as indicated by the telegraph dial just before the accident, was properly carried out, for although he was not actually working the engines himself, it was nevertheless his duty to see that the above order was properly attended to. The Court warn these three gentlemen to be more cautious and careful in the future.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this [medi]cine in their Practice.

MESSRS. BARTON AND COMPANY.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday last, at the company's registered office, 3 Church Gate Street, Mr. J. Brooks, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last was submitted:—

At the last general meeting of the shareholders a dividend of 9 per cent. was declared. Owing, however, to the profit and loss account showing a balance on the wrong side, the guarantors, in terms of their agreement with the company, were called upon to make payment of the same. We regret we have now to inform you that they were unable to do so, and have since filed their schedules in the Court of Insolvency. Your directors, under the circumstances, deemed it desirable to effect a complete revolution, and immediate steps were taken to secure the services of a practical manager. Having engaged Mr. Cook (late manager, B. Phillips & Co.'s Bombay Establishment), the whole of the guarantors and all the old employés were dismissed. The services of your late manager, Mr. Watson, were also dispensed with. It is only to be regretted that your directors did not see their way to some such drastic measures being adopted earlier. The stock-taking, as undertaken by your present manager, Mr. Cook, at actual cost price, confirms and bears out what Mr. Bashford pointed out, when he audited the last balance sheet, that your late manager, Mr. Watson, in collusion with the guarantors, misrepresented the actual position of the company by manipulating the stock books.

The present value of your stock is estimated at	Rs.	46,465	1	0
Furniture, goodwill and outstandings, &c...........	„	46,395	14	4
	Rs.	92,860	15	4

thus accounting for more than half of the capital. The books and vouchers are reported by the several auditors as being in perfect order. The same system of checks, as exercised by other firms, being in practice, the heavy loss, or deficiency in the stock, is difficult to account for. There are, however, the 200 shares in hand representing Rs. 20,000 of the capital, and we might safely estimate a further 20,000 as the over-valuation of the stock in the first instance, when taken over from the vendors, the price in some instances paid being considerably over the market-value of the goods. Your directors would suggest that these shares be now forfeited and written off the capital account. Your new manager is very hopeful of eventually working up a fair business, and were the expenses sufficiently curtailed, some profit would result, even on the present turnover. The nucleus of a good business, however, is established, and with time and some further capital, and economical working, it should develop into a prosperous concern. Your directors have borrowed Rs. 15,000 for working capital to open a chemist and druggist's department, and sodawater manufact ory, which are now in full operation. Your directors might impress upon you the necessity of rendering a helping hand to the concern by purchasing your supplies from the shop, and by asking your friends to do likewise. Mr. Richard Pile, of Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., has joined the direction, which requires your confirmation. Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee retires, but is eligible for re-election. In conclusion, your directors trust that, having put the business on an entirely new footing, it will prove prosperous, and next year they hope to be in a position to show you something more tangible.

The opinion of a portion of the meeting, which consisted of about a dozen shareholders, was that the expenses should be at once curtailed as far as practicable. A suggestion was thrown out that a person buying the whole concern, and carrying it on his individual account, would make from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per month, upon the business.

Mr. Merwanjee Daroowala said it would be better to hand over the company to any one who was willing to buy it.

The Chairman: Are you going to buy it?

Mr. Merwanjee, answering in the negative, said if a purchaser was not found, the shareholders would probably get back 40 per cent. of the capital.

The chairman said that, as soon as the directors received an offer, they would convene a meeting to consider it.

Mr. Merwanjee: What has become of the sodawater manufactory and chemist and druggist's department, and how many prescriptions have you been compounding per day?

The Chairman: Did you send any prescriptions yourself?

Mr. Merwanjee.—As a shareholder I think I have a right to put the question. What are your monthly expenses?

Mr. Shapurjee Bharocha, a director: They come to about Rs. 1,700 a month.

Mr. Merwanjee: Can you give us an idea of the monthly turnover?

Mr. Shapurjee: The sales per month come to about Rs. 5,200.

Mr. Merwanjee: How much do we clear from the sales?

Mr. Shapurjee: After deducting the expenses, we make a profit of about Rs. 300 a month since Mr. Cook has been appointed our manager.

Mr. Merwanjee: The directors are responsible for all the defalcations that have taken place in the management.

The Chairman: You may hold them responsible if you like, but they are indemnified by the articles of association. Perhaps, the directors more than the shareholders have suffered pecuniarily.

A Parsee shareholder said it would be better to go into liquidation. There was a great deal of expenditure while there were no profits to speak of.

The Chairman: Yes, that is the case. We are willing to do any thing that is for the benefit of the shareholders.

The directors' report and balance sheet and profit and loss account to the 30th June 1886 were adopted and confirmed. The appointment by the board of Mr. R. Pile as a director was confirmed. Mr. H. R. Dunk was appointed auditor for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 200. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 12th instant:—

Read letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 22nd September, enquiring whether the Trustees will be prepared to transfer to Government the land required for an extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's wharf at Colaba on conditions differing in respect to the following details only from those set forth in Trustees' Resolution No. 118, dated 9th March last. (*a*) The Port Trust to retain the ownership of the strip of land coloured yellow—approximately 220' by 60' over which they are pledged to give the Apollo Press a right of way, and to permit the laying of lines of rail over this land on the terms prescribed which are accepted. (*b*) Government to obtain the ownership of the full length of the north face of the Gun Carriage basin for a depth of 100 feet, but to give the Trustees a right of way over the strip of land 60 feet wide leading to the top end of the basin on the north side as shown on the plan. (*c*) The Trustees to receive payment of the sum of Rs. 1,15,275 as mentioned in their resolution, and of a further sum of Rs. 10,893, being the full price at the same rate of the strip 60' by 100' feet originally reserved by them, but now under this proposal to be made over to Government, the total payment thus amounting to Rs. 1,26,168. (*d*) The right of way over this strip of land 60' by 100 feet acquired by Government to be considered as given in return for the right of way over the strip coloured yellow and mentioned in (*a*). Read minutes of members of land committee. Resolution.—The Trustees have no objection to the proposals made except with regard to the price, which should remain at Rs. 1,30,798, as previously quoted.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 8th October, stating that he thinks it desirable to attach to the new hydraulic pumping engine for the Dock Extension an apparatus styled an "economiser," that it acts by using the heated gases which otherwise would go to waste up the chimney, in heating the feed water for supplying the boilers. The engineer states that the cost of the "economiser" in England will be £270, and that exchange, freight, &c., and the arrangements required here for fixing it, would probably bring up the expenditure to Rs. 7,000 or so. He estimates the saving at 15 per cent. on the coal used for the engine, and he states that the cost can be met from the saving in the sanctioned estimate for the engines. Resolution—Sanctioned.

Read letter from J. A. McConnochie, dated 17th September, stating that he has settled the details of the Dock Gates with Messrs. Armstrong and Company, so that they will be proceeded with forthwith, and that he found it necessary to make the gates stiffer and stronger than Armstrong's proposed, as he considers gates placed as these will be require to be exceptionally strong. Resolution—To be recorded.

Read letter from Mr. J. A. McConnochie, dated 3rd September, describing the changes he has considered it necessary to make in the construction of the Hopper Dredging Barge being built by Messrs. Dunlop and Company, and which affect the cost as follows:—For the vessel as per original tender, £8,000; additional cost of the frames in steel of the same scantlings as wrought iron, £75; increase of boiler power from 8 miles to 8 knots, £145; centrifugal circulating pump and engine for condenser, £62; cost of the vessel in the Clyde, £8,282; delivery to Bombay, £1,500; two priestmain cranes and diggers; £1,680; total £11,462. For fire-engine, if ordered, £795; grand total, £12,257. He states that this amount with the above improvements is still £423 below the next lowest tender, that of Messrs. Simons and Company. Read memo. by the Engineer, dated 21st September, stating that the arrangements made by Mr. McConnochie are very satisfactory. Resolution.—The alterations are approved.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 4th October, reporting that at the special request of the Engineer, the tug Princess was ordered on that day to proceed to Kennery, where the establishment was out of provisions, as the departmental stores boat could not proceed on account of the bad weather prevailing, and that she struck several times on rock about 200 feet to eastward of the south beacon off entrance to the Sassoon Dock, where she was going to pick up the boat with provisions. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 5th October, reporting the repairs that are necessary, and asking sanction to their being carried out by the Trustees' Engineer. Read letter from Port Officer, dated 9th October, stating that the approximate cost of the repairs is estimated by Trustees' Engineer at Rs. 1,035. Resolution.—The repairs estimated to cost Rs. 1,035 are sanctioned, the work to be done departmentally. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 24th September, stating that the space previously allotted for the storage of buoys and anchors at Prince's Dock being no longer available, the Engineer has suggested that a space at the north-east corner of Prince's Dock be set aside for the purpose. Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 29th September, stating that there is no objection so far as his department is concerned. Read memo. by Engineer, dated 5th October, stating that there are some iron posts and chain in stock which will make a sufficiently good fence for the purpose, and that the cost to erect will be Rs. 10. Resolution—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—Report by Traffic Manager that Rs. 1,541-6 was collected on behalf of the Municipality on account of toll on carts at Mahim and Sion, from 1st to 30th September.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 9th Oct. 1886.	For week ending 9th Oct. 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	20
„ „ out of „	22	16
„ transported	12	13
„ attended to	0	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 8th Oct. 1886.	For week ending 8th Oct. 1885.
Vessels entered:......................	12	11
„ left......................	10	8
„ remaining in Dock	16	11

THE POONA CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

Match No. XLVIII.

H. E. the Governor's Prize.

	Points.	Rs.
Cr.-Sergt. Hepburn, B. Vols..............	63	100
Sergt. Pearson, L. Fus.	63	50
Sergt. Mason, N. Staff........................	61	30
Corpl. Gilfoil, Worc	60	20
Vol. Carvalho, B. Vols.	60	15
Private Jarvis, E. Y. R.	59	10
Vol. Stephens, B. Vols........................	59	10
Sergt. Major Bolton, F-2 R. A.	58	10
Cr.-Sergt. Leitch, L. Fus.	58	10
Sergt. Cahill, B. Vols..........................	58	5
Sergt. Onions, N. Staff	58	5
Sergt. Downton, Worc	58	5
L. Sergt. McCormack, B. B. C. I.	57	5
Private Backhouse, E. Y. R.	57	5
Private Moore, E. Y. R.	57	5
Sergt. Bedford, Glos.	56	5
Corpl. Moore, Lanc Fus.......................	56	5
Sergt. McGee, E. Y. R.	56	5
Private White, Lanc Fus.	56	5
Private Taylor, Lanc. Fus....................	56	5
Corpl Critchell, B. B. C. I.	55	5
Cr. Sergt. Bowden, E. Y. R.	55	5
Sergt.-Major Scott, B. B. C. I.	55	5
Corpl. Jones, G. I. P.	54	6

6 counted out.

Match No. XLVII.

Champion's Contest, N.

	Points.	Rs.
Havildar Khan Sing, 29th N. I.	305	50*
Private Sheogovind Sing, 13th N. I......	285	40
Havdr. Shaik Pir Mahommed, 21st N.I..	285	30
Lance-Havdr. Ram Deen, 29th N. I......	283	25
Private Wulla Sing, 13th N. I..............	283	20
Private Dilbucus Sing, 13th N. I.	280	20
Private Raghoo Porub, 13th N. I..........	278	15
Subdr. Amir Khan, 29th N. I.	278	15
Lance-Naik Ahmed Khan, 29th N. I......	277	10
Private Mahommed Khan, 13th N. I......	274	10
Naik Kooshiaram, 29th N. I.................	271	8
Private Noke Bunda, 29th N. I.............	269	8
Private Seonath, 29th N. I...................	269	8
Private Sumboo Scinday, 13th N. I........	268	8
Naik Luximon Metha, 13th N. I...........	267	8
Private Chooni Lall, 13th N. I..............	266	5
Lance-Naik NarayenSaloonka,19th N.I.	265	5
Havildar Isram, 3rd N. I.	265	5
Lance-Naik Shaik Ramchander Hone, 10th N. I.	262	5
Private Nazir Khan, 29th N. I..............	260	5
Score at 700 yards..............................	27	20
Private Noke Bunda, 29th N. I.	27	20

* Rifle Meeting Silver Medal.

Match No. XXXVII.

Champions' Contest.

	Points.	Rs.
Sergt.-Major Scott, G. I. P.	451	65*
Sergt. McGee, E. Y. R, ...	448	60
S. A. Tooth, Ord.	446	50
L. Corpl. Brien, E. Y. R.	446	40
Sergt. Cahill, B. V. R.	445	30
Cr. Sergt. Bowden, E. Y. R.	442	25
Sergt. Bedford, Glos.	442	20
L. Corpl. Clabby, B. V. R.	441	20
Do. Sadler, G. I. P.	437	15
Corpl. Moore, Lanc. Fus.	435	15
Do. Bond, E. Y. R.	432	10
L. Segt. Hepburn, B. Vols.	431	10
L. Corpl. Brown, B. Vols........................	431	10
Sergt. Sallnow, G. I. P............................	419	10
Corpl. Rowland, E. Y. R.	417	10
Sergt.-Major Scott...................................	88	30

* Silver Medal.

Match No. XXIII.

Attack Competition.

	Points.	Rs.	a.	
Pte. Byrne, L. Fus.	21	17	8	Tie.
L. Corpl. Spillane, L. Fus	21	17	8	Tie.
Sergt. Davis, R. E..................	21	10	0	Tie.
Corpl. Rielly, D. Fus................	21	10	0	Tie.
Cr. Sergt. McKenna, Lanc. Fus...	18	5	0	
L. Sergt. McCormack, B. B. C. I.	18	5	0	

10 counted out.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT MEERUT.

On Saturday the Duke of Connaught laid the foundation stone of a new town hall at Meerut. Replying to an address presented to him on the occasion, His Highness said:—"Mr. President and Members of the Meerut Municipal and District Boards,—In the Duchess's name as well as my own I thank you sincerely for your warm address of welcome. You have asked me to perform a most pleasing task in opening your Town Hall, now so succesfully completed. It is not given to many in India to open a building of which they have laid the foundation stone. I congratulate the Municipal and District Boards on the very handsome and capacious building which I am now about to declare open to the public. It is a particular pleasure to me that the occasion of to-day's ceremony has given me an opportunity of revisiting a city which must ever recall to my mind many pleasant recollections. I see before me many with whom I had the pleasure of being acquainted when in command of the Meerut Division, and among others my friend Hafiz Sheikh Abdool Kareem, Khan Bahadur, who so hospitably entertained the Duchess and myself and the society at Meerut the night before last, and who has so generously contributed towards building the Hall. It will gratify the Queen-Empress to hear how much you appreciated her present, and how warmly you have received us this day. I cannot conclude without congratulating your Magistrate and Collector, Mr. Wright, on the happy completion of a work which I know he had so much at heart, and which will always connect his name with this city."

His Royal Highness also thanked the Meerut Association for an address, and having declared the building open to the public, he with the Duchess of Connaught made a tour of inspection, and expressed himself very pleased with it and the general arrangement. The building is, no doubt, a very fine one, and has been most substantially built. It does great credit to those concerned in its construction, and especially to Mr. Birch, the Engineer, who has been in charge of the work. Their Royal Highnesses, after having lunched at the Royal Artillery Mess, left Meerut by the 3 p. m. up mail for Simla, the same compliments being paid him as on his arrival. Before closing, I must add that great praise is due to Mr. Wright, the Collector, who has been indefatigable in his endeavours to make everything go off so well, and the District Superintendent of Police's arrangement of his force called forth the approbation of His Royal Highness, who evidently saw the improvement in their discipline, and there is no doubt Monday will long be remembered as a red-letter day in the history of Meerut.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE POONA ASSAULT CASE.

Native Opinion says:—"Without entering upon the contradictions and discrepancies in the evidence, which can do good to neither party, we may say that justice has been done to the parties wronged. In delivering judgment, the Magistrate incidentally happened to touch the question of assaults by Europeans on natives. Happily, on our side such assaults are few and far between, nevertheless, they are not a rarity altogether. But any one, who may take the trouble to read the Bengal and Madras papers, will come across instances of unprovoked assaults by Europeans on innocent natives, often terminating fatally. It is their consciousness that they will never be severely punished that prompts them to take the law into their own hands, and such consciousness is never aroused unless Criminal Courts exercise their functions loosely and to the detriment of the power they wield."

The *Indian Spectator* says:—"The gravamen of the complainants' allegation was that the assault was *intentional* on the part of the choleric Captain, and absolutely unprovoked on their own side. Though sufficient evidence was adduced in support of the allegation, the Magistrate convicted the defendant of assault pure and simple, clearly implying that it was *unintentional*. So far the native public view the Court's decision with anything but satisfaction. The complainants, who are highly respectable gentlemen and well known as the most mild-mannered in their own community, would never have cared to prosecute the defendant had the whipping been purely accidental. But they were convinced from the threatening attitude of the officer, and the abusive epithets applied to the coachman a moment before he flicked his whip at them, that the assault was intentional. Their firm conviction of the *intentional* nature of the assault was urged as the only reason that prompted the complainants to drag the defendant before the Magistrate. His decision seems to emphasise the contention that was raised during the Ilbert Bill controversy, and to which the learned counsel for the prosecution made pointed allusion in his closing speech. His Worship seems to have been riled at it, but his decision, nevertheless, proves that counsel was quite right in drawing the Court's attention to it, no doubt by way of caution. Since, however, the Magistrate implied that the intention was not proven, the more proper course, we think, for him was to have dismissed the case, leaving the aggrieved parties to fight out the point, if so advised, before a higher tribunal. We are really sorry at this fresh instance of race partisanship, which is such a fruitful source of antagonistic feeling between Natives and Europeans."

A HINDU VIEW OF THE SOCIAL REFORMS RESOLUTION.

Native Opinion, in commenting upon the recent Government resolution on this subject, says:—"The long course of terrorism, bullying and abuse, to which the patient Hindu community was subjected, has, at last, we are glad to see, come to an end, and the Government of India, by a formal resolution, have disclaimed all idea of interference in the social customs of that community by means of legislation or other similar measures. Mr. Malabar will, no doubt, feel rather disappointed at the end to which his agitation has come. He set himself up as the reformer of the Hindu community, and, under that pretext, abused it as never was any community abused before. Under the pretext of exposing the evils of early marriage he had ascribed to the Hindu community several sins, from which we have no hesitation in saying it is generally free, and under the advocacy of the cause of widowhood he was betrayed into statements, the falsity of which is known to those who live in that community. No doubt, Mr. Malabari is a valorous reformer, but what is most comforting is that he is not unmindful of discretion being the better part of valour. He has said often that he knew Hindus better than most people, and we admit that this is true in one respect. He full well knew that the Hindu community was the only body of people in this country upon whom any body might with impunity exercise his powers of imaginative abuse. But even here his knowledge has proved to be a little inaccurate.

One of the effects of this agitation has been to clearly define and separate the pseudore formers, who want reform merely as a means to an end—a stepping stone to the supposed favour of the rulers—from the real reformers who are working silently but steadily within the community itself. It is very easy to chop reform when one has to pay nothing for it, but to gain every thing by it. Suffice it that you abuse your community to the very extent of your armoury of vituperation with the only condition, that what you say must needs be heard and read by Englishmen, and you are a reformer and an enlightened man, and what not, although within the walls of your own home the evils which you talk about abroad exist in a very intensified degree. Such people, we say, do not aim at real reform. It they did, they would have gone to the masses of their own people, or of the people whom they wish to reform, in a way in which they would be understood, and not vented their steam in English articles, lectures, notes, and all the machinery of modern outward show. It seems that a class of people has come into existence whose sole aim is to obtain the approval of Englishmen and strangers as enlightened people, and for that purpose they take to abusing their own community. That such people have for some time driven a flourishing trade is not to be denied, but happily the signs of a reaction are not wanting, and these self-aggrandisers have begun to be found out. False tinsel has been exposed, as it always will be, and we have full confidence in the good sense of the community and the spread of education in giving to the Hindus their real wants. Reform by fashion should be discouraged as much as possible and not allowed to run riot as it has been doing up to this time. This done, we think we need not fear any body, high or low. Our leaders know what it is that we want and how to accomplish it, and they have wisely as yet abstained from imitation. This principle of imitation under the garb of reform has been hitherto the real hindrance in our path; and we cannot too much insist upon its being abandoned. Progress in the light of modern education with an eye to our past institutions ought to be the rule by which the well-wishers of the community ought to conduct themselves, and real benefit ought to be made the standard of our achievements, instead of the approval of strangers who do not know us."

EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The following resolution is published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th instant;—

In paragraph 22 of the Resolution cited in the preamble to this Resolution, the Governor-General in Council observed:—"There are a large number of appointments, the gift of which lies in the hands of the Local Governments, the High Courts, or local officers. The Governor-General in Council desires that in those provinces where Muhammadans do not receive their full share of State employment, the Local Government and High Courts will endeavour to redress this inequality as opportunity offers, and will impress upon subordinate officers the importance of attending to this in their selection of candidates for appointments of the class referred to. The subject of the extent to which Muhammadans are employed in offices under Government might usefully be noticed in the annual reports of provincial administration." With a view to give effect to the wishes of the Government of India, the Board of Revenue, Heads of Departments, and local officers were requested by this Government to ascertain and report to what extent the services of Muhammadans are at present utilized; what opportunities present themselves for redressing any inequality which might be found to exist, without lowering the efficiency of the public service; and whether existing rules pressed unduly upon Muhammadan candidates.

2. The information furnished in reply to the first enquiry is imperfect, some officers not having given any definite return of the number of Muhammadans employed. It is, however, sufficiently indicated that in several branches of the public service, and in many districts, Muhammadans do not receive employment in proportion either to their numbers or to their qualifications. Thus in the 24 Pargana's revenue establishment, there are 215 ministerial officers, of whom only six are Muhammadans, and this number is not exceeded in Hughli, Burdwan, and several other districts. There are 110 Hindu clerks employed in offices subordinate to the Judge of Jessore, against nine Muhammadans. The Calcutta offices, with regard to which details are given in the reports, are those of the Inspector-General of Jails, the Custom House, Stamps and Stationery, and the Shipping Master; in none of these are any Muhammadan clerks employed.

3. The cause of the disparity is to be sought primarily in the predilections of the Muhammadans themselves, who prefer Persian and Arabic learning, now of little use in the conduct of public business, to the English education given to their children by Hindus. Even the Muhammadans who go through the usual school and college course learn their own classical languages in addition, and thus have less time to devote to studies more immediately remunerative. This habit is deeply rooted in sentiments, of which they are not unjustly proud, and may never be abandoned; but its effects are daily becoming less striking. It is noticed by the Board that up the year 1885, the Muhammadans gained only 2·4 of the B. A. degrees and 2·06 of the B. L., while in 1886 they secured 6·29 per cent. of the former and 9·24 of the latter. It is probable that even a greater improvement has taken place in secondary education, and that the supply of candidates eligible for subordinate Government service must treble or quadruple what it was at no very remote date.

4. The possibility of redressing inequality of this kind, has been shown in Behar, where at one time almost all appointments were held by Bengalis, often very imperfectly acquainted with the language, and it was urged, in defence of the system, that suitable Behari candidates did not come forward. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, declined to admit the sufficiency of this plea, and after a certain time it was found possible to fill all vacancies locally with great advantage to the efficiency of the public service as well as to the popularity of the administration. In Behar a considerable an satisfactory proportion of those now employed are Muhammadans.

5. In some of the reports submitted by the officers consulted, it is stated that the rule prohibiting admission to the public service after the age of 25 years should be modified in favour of Muhammadans, who are often late in completing their education. The rule has been made for financial reasons to prevent the undue multiplication of pensioners, and it cannot be relaxed. The other suggestions made with a view to giving effect to the policy indicated by the Government of India, are that in certain cases a preference should be shown to candidates able to read the Persian character; that a list of Muhammadans eligible for employment should be prepared and circulated; and that half-yearly returns showing the creed of officers appointed should be submitted. For the present, however, it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor sufficient to impress the orders of the Government of India on the attention of officers having the power to appoint or nominate to the public service. In offices in which there are at present no Muhammadans, the close attention of the controling officer will be required to procure suitable candidates, and to secure that they receive fair treatment after appointment. It is for obvious reasons undesirable that this duty should be delegated to the head ministerial officer of an office. Those who have the privilege of making appointments should realise that something more has to be considered than the convenience of the moment; that besides the efficiency of the public service, which is always the first thing to be regarded, it is necessary also to attend to the due distribution of places of emolument, so as to prevent the depression of a numerous and influential class, and secure their co-operation for the general benefit of the administration.

BENGAL.

The Drowning of Sylhet Tea Planter.—We have received some further particulars of the death by drowning of Mr. William Prentice, a South Sylhet tea planter. It appears that, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. Prentice and Mr. W. D. Stewart, another planter, started in a frail and leaky craft to pay a visit to a friend at the Kapnaphar Tea Estate. The bheel was crossed without mishap, but on entering the Jhurie river, and when but a few yards from the bank, the boat filled, and its occupants were thrown into the water. The deceased, who could not swim, sank immediately and, despite the efforts of his companion to save him, the poor fellow was not seen again alive. It was not until late on the following day that his body was recovered, and on the 1st instant it was interred in the Lungla burial ground in the presence of a number of his fellow-planters, with whom the deceased had been a great favourite. The sad event has cast quite a gloom over the whole district.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

The Madras Council.—The following *Fort St George Gazette Extraordinary* has beed published:—"Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George, in consequence of the Honorable Mr H. E. Sullivan, C.S.I., having obtained three months leave on medical certificate; and whereas no no person provisionally appointed to succeed thereto is present on the spot; therefore His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, under the powers vested in him by the provisions of section 27 of 'The Indian Council's Act, 1881' is pleased to supply such vacancy by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Edmund Forster Webster, Chief Secretary to Government, to be temporary Member of Council, and the said Honourable Mr. Edmund Forster Webster has accordingly this day taken his seat in the said Council, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort St. George."

New Sanitary Commissioner.—As, under the new arrangements, Deputy Surgeon Farquhar, M.D. (who has been officiating in the appointment since last April), is debarred from being confirmed in the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner, rendered vacant by the promotion of Deputy Surgeon-General, Bidie, C.I., to the office of Surgeon-General, in succession to Surgeon-General Furnell, C.I.E., who has vacated, that officer will take up his substantive appointment in the Belgaum and Western Districts. The appointment of Sanitary Commissioner has consequently been conferred upon Surgeon-Major J. A. Laing, who has been Inspector of Vaccination, and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for several years.

Bellary-Kistna State Railway.—The first through train, consisting of an engine with two third-class carriages, two trucks, one brakevan and one inspection carriage, left Guntakul at 7 a.m. on Saturday, the 9th instant, and reached Nundyal, a distance of ninety miles, at 2-30 in the afternoon. Mr. Milsom, the Executive Engineer of the Guntakul Division, Mr. Shedlock, Executive Engineer of the Ganum Sub-Division, and Mt. Stent, of the Nandicanama Division, were in the train. Up to the 60th mile, *i. e.*, Rungapuram, the line is in good order, and the journey was accomplished in four hours. The engine, one of those recently arrived from England, was in charge of Driver Williams, the guard being Mr. March. Another engine, an old one, in charge of Driver Honeyford, took its place, and left Rungapuram at about 11-20 a.m. An accident happened at the Betemcharlu station. The pointsman misunderstood the guard's signal, reversed the points, and thus brought the fuel truck, which was in front of the engine, in collision with two loaded trucks, which were driven to a distance of about 200 yards. The fuel truck was derailed, and sustained some injury; two other trucks were likewise injured, as well as one of the engine buffers. Driver Honeyford did his utmost to avoid a collision, but to no purpose. The passengers in the train got a good shaking, one being thrown off his seat, and the cigar knocked out of his mouth; another received a slight bruise on the forehead; and a third was thrown into the lap of a fellow-passenger. Last, but not least, two babies of a lady passenger screamed loudly. The steep cutting at the 72nd and 73rd miles was cautiously approached, and the train travelled through at almost a snail's pace. Here another engine, from Nundyal, took charge of the Guntakul train, as the driver was not accustomed to that part of the line, and did not understand the gradients. After getting through safely, there was a halt. At Ganem (81st mile) the Guntakul engine took precedence, and that of Nundyal was attached to the middle of the train. As already stated, the Nundyal station was reached at 2-30 p. m.

A TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

It is said that the explanation of German policy is the dread by Prince Bismarck of a Franco-Russian alliance, and having to fight France in front and Russia in rear. If England were a reliable ally, the real League of Peace for Europe would be Germany, Austria, and England. Their interests do not clash, and they are connected by race and affinity. Around such a League of Peace the smaller States, who tremblingly await absorption, might ally themselves. But even without England, Austria and Germany might stand back to back against Russia and France with a fair chance of success. But Austria is an unfortunate nation. It has ever been her fate gallantly to fight, and, unfortunately, to fail. Nations, like individuals, cannot afford to risk partnership with the unlucky one. Anyhow, the air is full of explosive gas, which a spark may ignite at any moment. Meanwhile, how is it with the British Army? Where is the First Army Corps? Where are its generals, and who compose its staff? A member of the House of Commons may well ask where it is. Eighteen million sterling spent annually on our Army, and the ghost of an army corps to show for it. Every nation in Europe is ready to fly at its neighbour's throat, either to rob her or to preserve what she herself has stolen. Meanwhile, we go on experimenting as quietly as the philosophers at Laputa. Experimental rifles—experimental drill—experimental cannon. With the greatest command of money and mechanical science in the world, we are the last nation in Europe to invent or adopt any military improvement. No nation in Europe has our constant experience of warfare—for we are always at war—and yet no nation in Europe knows less about it.—*Broad Arrow.*

A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THIEVES.

The Birmingham police have discovered what they believe to be the chief source of a great deal of the crime of the town, in the shape of a thieves' receiving-house, where the boys of the neighbourhood are instructed in the art of burglary and incited to break into likely premises. At the Birmingham Police Court on Friday, Sept. 17, three young men were brought up charged with various recent burglaries at public-houses and breweries, which they had entered through unprotected back-windows. With them was placed in the dock a middle-aged man named Gibbs, ostensibly carrying on business as a small brassfounder, but who is accused of receiving the proceeds of the burglaries, knowing the goods to have been stolen. The principal witness was a boy named Browning, an associate of the younger prisoners, by whom he had been taken into confidence. The evidence went to show that the goods stolen from different places, consisting of money, plate, and cigars, were regularly brought to Gibbs, who gave the boys only a fraction of the spoils, keeping the lions share for himself. His warehouse was stocked with the proceeds of robberies, and the younger prisoners said that he had "put them up" to the burglaries. The prisoners were all committed to the assizes for trial.

MINERAL OIL LAMPS.

The *Daily News* publishes the following letter by Sir Federick A. Abel and Mr. Boverton Redwood:—"The accidents which occur in the use of mineral oil lamps have formed the subject of an inquiry in which we have, for some time past, been engaged. Although the completion of this inquiry has been delayed by official calls upon us, it had progressed far enough a year ago to admit of our making certain practical suggestions, the chief of which were embodied in a circular issued last October, and widely distributed by the Metropolitan Board of Works. A copy of this circular is enclosed. A large number of the accidents with mineral oil lamps are not actually due to the occurrence of explosions, but arise from fracture of the oil-reservoir, caused by the lamp being dropped or upset, or carelessly carried about, or by the burner becoming overheated. Many accidents have, however, doubtlessly resulted from the explosion of the mixture of petroleum vapour and air formed in the upper part of the oil-reservoir. They usually occur after the lamp has been burning for some time, and when it is being moved, or is being extinguished by the process of "blowing down the chimney." Such explosions, even if not sufficiently violent to fracture the lamp, may so alarm the person carrying or handling it as to cause the lamp to be dropped or overturned. A careful investigation of many accidents, together with a critical examination of the construction of various lamps, and the results of many experiments have led us to arrive at several definite conclusions with respect to the immediate causes of lamp-explosions, and to certain circumstances which may tend to favour the production of such explosions, of which the following is a summary.

If the lamp, of which the reservoir is only partly full of oil, be carried or rapidly moved from one place to another so as to agitate the liquid, a mixture of vapour and air may make its escape from the lamp in close vicinity to the flame, and, by becoming ignited, determine the explosion of the mixture existing in the reservoir. This escape may occur through the burner itself, if the wick does not fit the holder properly, or through openings which exist in some lamps in the metal work close to the burner of sufficient size to allow flame to pass them readily. A sudden cooling of the lamp by its exposure to a draught, or by being blown upon, may give rise to an inrush of air, thereby increasing the explosive properties of the mixture of vapour with a little air contained in the reservoir, and the flame of the lamp may at the same time be drawn or forced into the air-space filled with that mixture, especially if the flame has been turned down, as the latter is thereby brought nearer to the reservoir. The sudden cooling of the glass, if it had become heated by the burning of the lamp, may also cause it to crack if it is not well annealed, and this cracking, or fracture, which may allow the oil to escape, may convey the idea that an explosion has taken place. If the evidently common practice is resorted to of blowing down the chimney with a view to extinguish the lamp, the effects above indicated as producible by a sudden cooling may be combined with the sudden forcing of the flame into the air-space, and an explosion is thus pretty certain to ensue, especially if that air-space is considerable. If the flashing point of the oil used be below the minimum (73 deg. Abel) fixed by law, and even if it be about that point or a little above it, vapour will be given off comparatively freely if the oil in the lamp be agitated, by carrying the latter, or moving it carelessly; the escape of a mixture of vapour with a little air from the lamp, and its ignition, will take place more readily, but, on the other hand, it will probably be feebly explosive, because the air will have been expelled in great measure by the generation of the petroleum vapour. If the flashing point of the oil be high, the vapour will be less readily or copiously produced under the conditions above indicated; but, as a natural consequence, the mixture of vapour and air existing in the lamp may be more violently explosive, because the proportion of the former to the latter is likely to be lower and nearer that demanded for the production of a powerfully explosive mixture.

If the quantity of oil in the lamp-reservoir be but small, and the air-space consequently large, the ignition of an explosive mixture produced within the lamp will obviously exert more violent effects, than if there be only space for a small quantity of vapour and air, because of the lamp being comparatively full. If the wick be lowered very much, or if for some other reason the flame becomes very low, so that it is burning beneath the metal work which surrounds and projects over the wick-holder, the lamp will become much heated at those parts, and the tendency to the production of an explosive mixture within the space of the lamp will be increased, while at the same time, heat will be transmitted to the glass, and it will be correspondingly more susceptible to the effects described as being exerted by its sudden exposure to a draught. Experiments have demonstrated that a lamp, containing an oil of high flashing-point, is more liable to become heated than if it contained a comparatively light and volatile oil, in consequence of the much higher temperature developed by the combustion, and of the comparative slowness with which the heavy oil is conveyed by the wick to the flame. Safety in the use of mineral oil lamps is therefore not to be secured simply by the employment of oils of very high flashing-point (or low volatility), and the use of very heavy oils may even give rise to dangers which are small, if not entirely absent, with oils of comparatively low flashing points.

The character of the wick materially affects not only the burning quality of the lamp, but also its safety. A loosely plaited wick of long staple cotton draws up the oil to the flame regularly and freely, and so long as the oil be not very heavy or of very high flashing point, and therefore difficultly volatilisable or convertible into vapour, the flame will continue to burn brightly and uniformly, and with but little charring effect upon the wick. But, if the wick be tightly plaited and made of a short staple cotton of inferior capillary power, the oil will be less copiously drawn up to the flame. As a consequence, the length of exposed wick will be increased by the user of the lamp, and as the evaporation of the oil will take place more slowly from each portion of the wick which furnishes the flame, the heat to which the cotton is exposed will be geater, and the charring, which is fatal to the proper feeding of the flame by destroying the porosity of the end of the wick, will take place more rapidly, and to a much greater extent. If the wick be at all damp when taken into use, its power of conveying the oil to the flame will be decidedly diminished, the capillaries of the fibre being more or less filled with moisture, and similarly, if the oil accidentally contain any water, the latter, passing into the wick, will interfere with the proper feeding of the flame. As the oil is very thoroughly filtered or strained during its transmission through the body of the wick to the flame, it is obvious that any of the impurities suspended in the liquid will be deposited within the wick, and will gradually diminish its porosity. For this reason, the same wick should not be used for a great length of time, and it is decidedly objectionable to use a much greater length of wick than is necessary to reach to the bottom of the reservoir, and to continue its use until it has become too greatly shortened by successive trimmings.

It follows, therefore, that it is undesirable to construct the lamp-reservoir of the fragile materials commonly employed, that channels of communication to the reservoir at or near the burner should be protected by fine wire gauze (twenty-eight meshes to the inch), or be packed with wire, or should not be of a greater diameter than 0·04 inch; and that the wick-tube should be prolonged so that the lower end is always sealed by the oil, or the wick surrounded by a wire gauze cylinder of the requisite fineness, and closed at the bottom, which would allow the passage of air or vapour through it towards the burner, while it would effectually prevent the transmission of fire from the lamp-flame to the air-space of the reservoir. Lamps are now sold to which these safety expedients have been applied.

A SECT OF MURDERERS IN RUSSIA.

A horrible religious sect has, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, been established in Russia. The chief doctrine held is that it is a sin to let men suffer bodily pain, on which account sick people belonging to the organisation are strangled. The existence of the sect was betrayed by a young peasant of the government of Saratof, whose sick wife had been kidnapped from his dwelling during his absence, and would have been put to a violent death, but for his timely interposition. But the mother and the aunt of the sick woman belonged to this sect, and it was they who had intended putting her to the "red death," as this sort of killing is called. Returning home one day, the young husband found that his wife had been removed to the house of his mother in an adjacent village. He hurried to the place, and found his wife still alive, but washed, wrapped in white linen, and laid upon a bier. The sick woman had no idea of the purpose for which she had been so laid out, and the husband, being suspicious, determined to watch the development of events. He consoled his wife, and then, hiding himself behind a wide stove, waited the arrival of his relatives. In time he heard some one enter the room, and turn the lock behind him. Looking out from his hiding place he saw that it was a man dressed in blood-red clothes bearing a large pillow in his hands. A minute later he heard a stifled groan come from the bier. To rush from his place and fell the would-be murderer to the ground was the work of a moment, but the man in red seized his chance and escaped. A few days later no fewer than forty-two members of the sect were arrested by the police.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 16.

We have to record several changes in Financial items, as wired by Reuter yesterday. In the first place there was a fall of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver, bringing the rate to 45 3-16d. per oz. Rupee Securities had declined ⅛ for Four, and 1-16 for Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper, making the rates 70 and 74, respectively. Sterling Loan had also fallen ⅛, say to 100⅝, and Consols and French Rentes were both lower, the former ⅛ at 100⅞; and the latter ⅛, at 110. The Market rate of discount on short London Bills had risen from 2⅝ to 2⅞ per cent.; and that on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper from 2⅞ to 3⅛ per cent.

The market closed in Liverpool yesterday with a hardening tendency; sales 10,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. There was no change whatever in Spot prices; but in arrivals which were called quiet, there was an advance of 1-64d. in the October-November rate, and of 1-16d. in that for February-March, other quotations being unaltered. New Fine Broach, Fully Good Clause, February-March shipment, had been done at 4 25-32d., which is 1-32d. higher than the previous rate for a month later shipment. It is noticeable that, whereas the difference between Mid-Uplands and Good Fair Dhollera at this time last year was ⅞d. per lb., it is now 1 5-16d., and in 1884 it was 1⅛d. per lb., the drop in the former during the year having been only ⅛d., while in the latter it has been 11-16d. per lb. We hear that the Liverpool market closed firm to-day; sales small, and all prices unchanged.

From the usual weekly returns from Liverpool we find that the total sales for the six days, and those on speculation, reached exactly the same figures as those of the previous week, viz., 53,000 bales and 2,000 bales, respectively, while the cotton exported was 1,000 bales less, at 4,000 bales, and that taken by the trade 1,000 bales more, at 47,000 bales than during the previous week. The total stock had become reduced by 32,000 bales, making it stand at 316,000 bales; but that of Surats was stationary at 99,000 bales. The total visible supply of Cotton had increased by 150,000 bales, bringing it up to 1,450,000 bales; but the visible supply of East Indian showed 18,000 bales less at 272,000 bales. The Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom is stated to be 1,540,000 qrs.

Friday's advices from New York show no change in prices, both Spot and Futures being quoted the same as on the previous day, viz., 9 5-16, and 9·28 respectively. Receipts were 35,000 bales, making the receipts at the U. S. Ports, for the week 230,000 bales, which, as will be seen from the subjoined comparative statement, are close upon last year's for the same time, and not far off those for 1884. From the commencement of the fresh season on the 1st ult., the Receipts at the Ports are now 41,400 bales, and 41,800 bales under those for last year and 1884 respectively, and the comparative deficiency has thus been increased during the past week by only 1,400 and 1,800 bales. We learn that there was no further change at New York to-day.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1886	1885	1884
Week's Receipts	230,000	231,000	241,000
„ Exports to U. K.	89,000	62,000	61,000
„ Continent	48,000	68,000	52,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	815,000	856,400	856,800
„ Exports to U. K. „	270,000	193,200	277,000
„ „ Continent „	112,000	140,900	105,400
„ Stock in the Ports	444,000	460,000	456,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 15th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds	1,450,000	1,425,010	1,680,550
„ „ Surats	272,000	178,000	481,050

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1886	1885	1884
Stock in Liverpool	316,000	361,960	487,100
„ London	21,000	22,000	66,000
American Afloat	180,000	119,000	136,000
East Indian „	25,000	9,000	29,000
	542,000	511,960	718,100
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 3-16d.	5 7-16d.	5⅝d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	3 7-8d.	4 9-16d.	4 1-8d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	7-8d.	1⅛d.

COTTON.—Sellers have been firm to-day, and we have not heard of much business having been done. We hear of a little Good Khangaum having been placed, for March delivery, at Rs. 178, and some Good Julgaum at Rs. 177 for February and Rs. 176 for March delivery. We may quote as follows:—

Bengals Good ...Rs. 157, Fully Good Rs. 160, Fine 170 to 171, January delivery.
Julgaum, Good, Rs. 176, Jan dely., Rs. 177, Feb. do.
Khangaum, do. „ 178, March delivery.
Broach, do. „ 209, do. do.
Dhollerah do. „ 180, do. do. Fully Good Rs. 186, April delivery.

WHEAT and SEEDS are nominally unchanged in value; but holders are firm. Buyers are unable to pay their prices, and we have not heard of a single transaction during the day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	381	bales.
Wheat	23,286	cwts.
Linseed	1,847	„
Rapeseed	1,840	„
Gingellyseed	3,969	„
Poppyseed	322	„

FREIGHTS are dull, there being next to no inquiry for room in any direction. We hear that the Rydal Hall, for Liverpool, has booked some Wheat at 15s. old scale; and the County of Salop for London, has filled up at the same rate, new scale. We may quote 18s. 9d. per ton as the nominal rate for Liverpool, London, and Continental ports generally, excepting Trieste and Venice, which are 20s. at exchange 2s.

EXCHANGE has been a quiet market to-day, and quotations are 1-32d. lower, both here and in Calcutta. The fall of 1-16 in Silver, above referred to, seems not to have been anticipated, as we have had a continuous rise in the metal for some time past. There is not much probability of a material fall in Exchange, however, looking to the season of the year, and to the scarcity of money with the Presidency Bank. It is likely, therefore, that Council Drafts will be wanted to a full extent, and the Indian Council has so far taken a firm stand in anticipation of such demand. We close for the week as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 3-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-32d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 7-16d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 5 9-16d.	„
Francs „ „	1·85¼ to 185½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been another drop of 1-16d. in Four per cent. Paper, which is now quoted at 97½. Four-and-a-half per cent. is unchanged at 102½.

SHARES.—A fair business has been done in this market to-day, chiefly in Mill shares, some of which have shown a downward tendency. We notice a drop of Rs. 25 in Sassoon and Alliance Silk, which have fallen to Rs. 350; of Rs. 7½ in Colaba Land and Mill, at Rs. 682½; of Rs. 5 each in Connaught, Framji Petit Munufacturing and Manockji Petit, at Rs.605, Rs. 650, and Rs. 1,200, respectively; and of Rs. 2½ in Ripon, at 907½. In Miscellaneous Companies, Kemp and Co.'s shares have advanced Rs. 10, at Rs. 320; and Treacher and Co. have risen Rs. 5, say to Rs. 1,115.

(*For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page 6.*)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 14.

Flood, Lieut., Bo., R.A., or leave, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 16.

Greer, Capt., 2nd Border Regt., to join 2nd Battn., from Murree.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 16.

Viscount-Fedding, Lieut., Bo., R.A., on duty, to England.
Fray, Lieut., Bo., 2nd R. D. Fus., on medical certificate, to England.
Codell, Lieut., Bl., R.A., on medical certificate, to England.
Pearson, Col., Bl., Suffolk Regt., on half pay, on medical certificate, to England.
Hamilton, Lieut., Bo; R.A., on half pay, on medical certificate, to England.
Cartwright, Lieut., 20th B.I., on half pay, on medical certificate, to England.
Wace, Major, Bl., R.A., on duty, to England.
Dickie, Capt., Bl., R. E., on furlough, to England.
Wilson, Col., Mad., Retired List, on retirement, to Tasmania.
Edwards, Lieut., 3rd Bo. Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.
Nixon, Capt., 18th Bl. Lancers, on duty, to England.
Greer, Capt., 2nd Border Regt., on duty, to Deolali.

OCTOBER 17.

Purdon, Lieut., Mad. 6th H.C., to join, to Raichore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.
Bombay, October 18.

Vol. A. Toulmein is transferred from C to G Company from the 3rd instant.

Vol D. Macpherson having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted to B Company from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS,
Poona, 15th October 1886.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the dates specified:—

Col C M Browne, RE, Chief Engr, 3rd Class, and Secy, Chief Comr, British Burma, 11th Oct 1886.

Capt H Hay, Staff Corps, 2nd Sqdn Comdr, 1st Bo Lancers, 6th Oct 1886.

Bde Surgn G Y Hunter, I C MS, Presdy Surgn, 3rd Dn, with medl charge of Jails, House of Correction and Byculla Schools, 4th Oct 1886.

Surgn C Monks, IMS, medl charge in 4th Regt, Bo I, 11th Oct 1886.

Condr J Thompson, Ordce Dept, 6th Oct 1886.

The following order is confirmed:—

2nd Royal Dub Fus—Regtl Order, dated 5th Oct 1886, appointing Lt R S Gage, Interpreter to the Bn with effect from the 1st instant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Dorset Regt—Capt H B Lynch, from 9th to 10th Augt 1886 inclusive, on PA, in extension of PL, to enable him to rejoin.

B B and C I Ry Vol Corps—Lt A Rule to England for 12 months, on private affairs.

27th Bo I—Lt C J Mellis (SC) from 16th Dec 1885 to 13th March 1886, on medical certificate under Rule 10 of the Furlough Regns of 1875.

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SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A 155-21 The English Parliament, Dr. R. Gneist.
156-25 History of the Conflict between Religion and Science, J. W. Draper.
172-14 Oranges and Alligators, Iza D. Hardy.
203-5-6 Unbeaten Tracks in Japan, Isabella L. Bird.
99-13 The Highland Brigade, Jas. Cromb.
59- 4 Here and Hereafter, E. C. R.
B 97-16 A Secret of the Sea, B. Matthews.
98-15 Saved by a Smile, Jas. Siree.
79-12 A House of Tears.
81-16 A Sporting Quixote, S. Laing.
C 25-30 Annual Report on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, Madras Presidency, 1885.
D 31- 1 Law Reports, Madras, Vol. 9, Pt. 9, 1886.
35- 1 Do. Allahabad, Vol. 8, Pt. 10, 1886.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROUGHTON—October 17, at Ootacamund, the wife of G. W. Roughton, Esquire, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOLLINGBERY—October 2, at Agra, the wife of R Hollingbery, Deputy Magistrate, of a daughter.

MURRAY—September 24, at Darjeeling, the wife of Surgeon R D Murray, of a son.

PETERS—October 4, at Behallie, Assam, the wife of Charles Peters of a son.

DEATH.

THOMPSON—October 10, at Mount Abu, Minnie Matilda Philippa, wife of William Samuel Thompson, P W D, aged 23 years and 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1886.

A BLUE-BOOK which does not bear the *imprimatur* of Government, and which notwithstanding contains the record of much work which Government and the public alike have reason to value, has recently seen the light. It records the proceedings during the past year of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, and a more sober chronicle of good work was never presented by the advocates of a cause which has not always been conspicuous for the sobriety of statement with which its claims are presented. We miss in the pages of Mr. Gelson Gregson's report the well-meant but incautious intemperance of assertion by which the cause of temperance is so often sought to be promoted, and this helps us to understand the substantial success which has attended upon his efforts in the British army in India during the past few years. There is no reason why we should follow him in his efforts to prove that total abstinence is the best thing for soldiers and for the rest of the community in India. He is able to quote influential authorities who support his contention both on scientific and on practical grounds. On this point soldiers and the rest of us will doubtless prefer to proceed to a conclusion in the light of their own experience—a far more persuasive authority than that even of so safe a guide in tropical hygiene as Dr. Parkes of Netley. That the soldier, in a greater degree perhaps than other classes of the community, may derive advantages from total abstinence if only he is willing to pay for them is however incontestable. There are comparatively few cases in which the sacrifice can be pretended to be deleterious. The soldier is almost certain to be none the worse for it; there are many respects in which he is sure to be better. Apart from his deferred pay, which at the most will not go far, it often depends upon whether a soldier drinks, even moderately, or not, whether he leaves the army with or without money. The lot of the time-expired man is a question which always excites the sympathetic interest of commanding officers, and the systematic efforts that have been made for helping this class to civil employment on their retirement from the army shows that it is not a merely platonic concern which British officers have shown in the welfare of the old soldier. But no class is so difficult to help as the penniless, and "to him that hath a little, more shall be given" is a truth proclaimed on all hands in economic experience. Well, the abstaining soldier must manage his affairs very badly if he goes home at the end of his service without what, to him, must be a very desirable little capital in hand. Mr. Gregson's estimate is that the soldier who, instead of spending his four annas a day in the canteen, puts his money by, has Rs. 730 after eight years' service, Rs. 1,095 after twelve years', and nearly Rs. 2,000 after twenty-one years. The abstaining soldier, however, has an advantage beyond that which the possession of £50 or £100 gives him when he returns to England. The prejudice which home employers have against discharged soldiers is particularly great in regard to those whose service has been in India. The notion that India spoils the character as well as the constitution of men who have lived there for any length of time undoubtedly tells against men who have served in the British army in India. It cannot be more effectually counterworked than by sending to England at least a substantial leaven of men who have been saved by a life of sobriety from the pernicious influences, moral and climatic, to which many have succumbed here.

The twelve thousand soldiers in India who have enrolled themselves as abstainers are a leaven which should leaven the whole lump. They are doing more than they or their comrades suspect for breaking down the barrier of prejudice which obstructs the soldier's re-entrance into civil life at home. The advantage undoubtedly rests with them, but they help their comrades in helping themselves. Mr. Gregson's belief that "there is no employment for drinking men," and that the prejudice against employing old soldiers which exists in England must be removed by time-expired men seeking work with a temperance certificate in their hand, sums up very nearly the whole of the question. His own citations of case upon case in which the teetotaller has passed from the army into civil life and done well are numerous enough and telling enough to contradict the notion that the soldier, in himself, is any worse adapted for civil life than the rest of the world. He has also in his favour the fact that he is a disciplined man; unless he is spoiled by drink he is smarter than the men around him, more methodical, and more reliable. Not enough care is taken, especially amongst British regiments in India, to keep alive in the soldier his proficiency in the trade in which he served before enlisting. Duty is made light for him at some seasons of the year—too light to be good for him in either body or mind—and the result often is that before a soldier's turn of service has run out he is "decrafted" and incapacitated for resuming the thread of his old trade life. This is a matter in which the military authorities might do something to remove the obstacles to civil employment. A very practical step, too, is that which is in contemplation by the society—that of establishing a branch in England which will keep up the connection between tetotal soldiers returning from India, and will by means of a register keep touch with employers of labour. It is probably not an overweening confidence in the validity of the society's credentials which leads Mr. Gregson to believe that a preference would be given to soldiers who carried them. The promise of a metropolitan superintendent of police to give a preference to soldiers presenting the society's certificate perhaps warrants his confidence. It should at least encourage him to carry forward the project. Much is being done at home to make easier the return of the soldier to an honourable and fairly lucrative civil life, and a deal of practical sympathy has been shown in the work in India. But the problem is still far from a satisfactory solution, and any new endeavour to deal with it should be welcomed.

Temperance work in the army in India must on the whole be left to voluntary agencies and to voluntary methods. With a fifth of the British army in this country enrolled in the ranks of total abstainers there is no ground for the promoters of the work either to be discouraged or to look for extraneous help in an enterprise which has already prospered so well. But there are here and there points of contact between the action of the authorities and the habits of the army at which official intervention may be invoked with advantage. Doubtless it was to the Indian taxpayer and economist a pleasant thing to read in Mr. O'Conor's trade report the other day that the beer consumed in the British army in India will shortly be entirely of country brewing. But no one ought to welcome this proof of an enlarged dependence upon Indian resources in the face of the fact that the Indian beer which has been hitherto supplied to the troops is twice as strong and as "heady" as the beer which the average Englishman drinks at home. Some samples of hill beer are said to have shown an alcoholic strength of twelve and thirteen per cent. But this must be an exceptional case, and the more ordinary strength appears to be nearer nine per cent. What this means may best be shown by appealing to the experience of any connoisseur who has dealt in any degree largely in Edinburgh Scotch ale, as heady a beer as can be got in England, and one which prudent people avoid in hot weather even there. And yet Edinburgh ale shows only eight-and-a-half degrees of alcoholic strength. London porter, which in London is rather too strong for a good many who drink it, is some two degrees weaker, and we have to travel a long way down the list before coming to German bock beer, with an alcoholic strength of four degrees and two-tenths, to say nothing of a very thin beer brewed in Brunswick with an alcoholic strength of 1·36. The truth of the matter is that the country-brewed beer, unlike that which is sent from home for canteen use, is not submitted to technical exaggeration, and its qualities have been discovered by experiments on the living subject, who has complained of its "headiness" and has in other ways shown that it is too strong for him. We should do no small service to the soldier by seeing to it that his beer is made less of a strong drink. An injustice is done to him so long as he cannot drink his daily quart without taking four ounces of alcohol, or twice as much as is good for him in the admission of those who concede that it is "good for him" to drink beer at all.

So much has been said and written about Mr. Hamilton's recent decision that the goading of a bullock is not necessarily cruelty within the meaning of the law, that there may be an advantage in getting an authoritative decision upon the point. To one criticism to which the magistrate's decision has been subjected it should be a sufficient reply that goading is not, like gambling, a specific offence. Cruelly beating or torturing an animal is an offence under the Police Law, and the question for the magistrate to decide was whether the act of goading, as described by the witness, amounted to cruelty. Mr. Hamilton held that it did not, on the evidence before him, and it is not easy to see how he could have held otherwise. Two pricks of a pin which draw no blood, and another prick which drew two or three drops of blood, cannot be said to be cruelty which should be punished criminally. The solicitor for the prosecution called the goad a pin, which one commentator, with the aid of strong glasses, magnifies into a formidable weapon. But, whatever the size of the pin, the question was simply whether a prick or two necessarily constituted cruelty. The Agent of the Society apparently considers that its use should be forbidden altogether, and that the mere fact of a cart-driver holding it in his fingers and touching the bullock with it should be made punishable. The duty of the magistrate, however, is to see that the act is cruelty, and we hope we shall not be deemed callous if we fail to see why the magistrate should have been expected to infer cruelty from the mere possession of a punitive instrument. The analogy of the spur applies so far as this—that, though it may be made an instrument of torture, the mere possession of it does not necessarily imply torture. Beasts of burden have been beaten to death with sticks, but, until an age of sentiment adds assaults upon animals to its list of punishable offences, we suppose that drivers will carry sticks with impunity and will use them. So with the whip, and—if it is necessary to reduce the argument to such an absurdity—the human fist itself, than which no weapon has inflicted greater cruelty upon the weaker members of the higher race. The law has nothing to say about the instrument; it concerns itself only with its use, or rather with its abuse, and what it does prohibit is the wanton and unnecessary infliction of severe pain. The assailants of the decision in this case doubtless feel that they are "on the side of the angels"; but we question if there is anything in it that has provoked the dissent of reasonable people, who have looked at it on specific and not on merely general grounds. Whatever view may be taken of his judgment in this case, will not affect the public estimate of Mr. Hamilton work in Bombay during the past few months. On the return of Mr. Cooper to his Court this week, Mr. Hamilton reverts to his appointment at Ahmednagar. He has given those who have seen the working of his Court a high opinion of his capacity, and it is hoped that he may again take his place in a Presidency Court.

THE announcement made in our columns on Saturday of certain changes which are impending in the Roman Catholic Episcopate in India must not be taken as authentic, or even, we believe, as likely to be authenticated. The information came to us under circumstances which seemed fully to attest its reliability, but, as the ecclesiastical authorities in Bombay know nothing of the arrangements referred to—they have the best of reason indeed for believing that no decision in the matter has been come to at Rome—it is necessary to say that no credence should be given to the announcement. We are sorry that we and others should have been made the victims of what appears to have been the vindictive yet purposeless unveracity of some too zealous partizan in recent controversies.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

SEPT. 22.

THERE is a pause, which it is to be hoped may be prolonged, in the drama which occupies the boards in South-Eastern Europe. The local Parliament is deliberating upon the creation of a new Prince, who shall be acceptable to Russia, and at the same time to Russia's enemies. When the Prince is forthcoming a new point of departure will be reached, and we shall be able to make some forecast as to the final tableau. The semi-official organ of Prince Bismarck asserts that Russia will not, and need not, send troops into Bulgaria, as without taking that step Russia will have the officering of the Bulgarian army, and a paramount influence in Bulgarian officers. This need not alarm anybody, says the writer, evidently speaking the sentiments of the Chancellor, for Russia occupied the same position without alarming anybody until Prince Alexander effected a *coup d'etat* and sent away the Russian officers. The circumstances would be different from what they are, says the sarcastic penman, if England were known to be on the look-out for a Power to offer a combined opposition to Russia; but it is known that what the English Government is looking for is a Power which will oppose Russia without troubling England to take any share in the work. This desideratum, it is added, she is not likely to get.

It is not worth while to affect any surprise or displeasure at the tone of unmanneredly banter which pervades this and other German pronouncements in a sense favourable to the latest Russian aggression. The fact is obvious that for some not well understood reason, Germany is disposed to encourage the development of Russian influence in the Eastern Balkans, and has been at no pains to secure for her ally, Austria, any compensation. The statesmen of Vienna and the patriots in Pesth are uneasy and even apprehensive, and it is a question whether the German-Austrian understanding is quite what it was, when a somewhat too sanguine English minister declared that the news of the alliance came like tidings of great joy. What is in the womb of the immediate future? Prince Bismarck is not a man to throw over a friend, and take up again with a half-discarded ally, unless the reasons for such a step are very cogent and real. The presumption seems to be that events of great moment are in course of preparation, and that the object of the changed attitude of the German Government in respect of Russia is to conciliate the latter Power by enabling her to carry out her traditional policy, and thus avert the danger of an adventurous alliance between her and France. It is pretended that the three Empires are of one mind as to the establishment of Russian ascendancy in Bulgaria, but all the world knows that Austrian assent has been constrained by pressure, and the absence of any alternative but war without allies. Sir James Fergusson has declared on the part of the Ministry that the rumours which have been given prominence in the London papers, that we were about to occupy the Rabbit Islands, near the mouth of the Dardanelles, and other points, have no other foundation than pure invention. This emphatic declaration accords with the political circumstances, and it may be accepted as the repudiation of the imputed intention to intervenue, if necessary by force, in the further complications now threatening. The French press is talking with new energy about the delay in effecting the evacuation of Egypt by the British troops. Sir James Fergusson, on this point, intimated that the present Government was not desirous of making any declaration similar to those made by the late Government in regard to the evacuation of Egypt. If we be drawn into the vortex, it will be very certainly on the side of Egypt. The Sultan, apparently at the suggestion alike of Germany and France, presses for some binding promise as to the date of the withdrawal of British troops from that country. It must be admitted that the whole situation is full of perils for the peace of Europe, but there seems no reason why, with prudent statesmanship, we might not be able to stand aloof from the struggle while preserving our legitimate influence.

The return of Mr. Gladstone to London to take part in the discussion on Mr. Parnell's Bill for suspending evictions during the winter, has been the political event of the first brief Session of the new Parliament. It was a foregone conclusion that the pressure brought to bear on the Government by Lord Hartington would render abortive the intention attributed to Lord Randolph Churchill and some other Members of the Cabinet to accept the principle of the Bill as affording the basis of a truce between the Irish landlord, and their tenants during the winter months, pending the elaboration of the Government scheme for dealing with the whole question. Many of the landlords were desirous that a *modus vivendi* should be arrived at similar to that which was effected last year by Lord Carnarvon, who impressed upon both parties the expediency of mutual concessions and forbearance. The chief Conservative organ in Ireland advocated the acceptance of the principle of the Bill, and warned Lord Hartington that if he would neither permit Mr. Gladstone to govern by Home Rule, nor Lord Salisbury to govern by ameliorative measures and a conciliatory attitude, he would render order impossible and organise anarchy. This was a remarkable Tory pronouncement, and it indicates the existence even in the Conservative ranks, of a disposition to accommodate existing differences, of which advantage may one day be taken by the Ministry, if they can escape from the yoke of Lord Hartington, who now takes their consciences into his safe keeping. For the moment the decision is taken to throw out the Bill. The result must infallibly be a wholesale resort to evictions, the Government through the mouth of Lord Randolph Churchill, in one of his belligerent moods, having promised evicting landlords the free use of the armed constabulary and the military. There is a general foreboding of disaster throughout the country on both sides. It is not supposed that the majority of the landlords will push matters to extremes, but a sufficient number will do so to produce widespread alarm and general exasperation. The old secret societies will show their heads, and Parnellism and the Parliamentarians will be set aside by them and by the Fenian element which is believed to be showing signs of renewed activity. No one can say what the result of the situation which is now prepared for the country during the coming winter will be, but no one is optimistic enough to suppose that it will be satisfactory. There is no doubt whatever that the wholly unforeseen fall in prices, amounting at least to 20 per cent., has rendered the general payment of the judicial rents, fixed when prices of produce were so much higher, practically out of the question. Mr. Gladstone pointed out that the Government has conceded that in nominating a Commission to inquire how far the fall in prices has effected the judicial rents. But the inquiry cannot be concluded until the spring, and it is in the winter that the rents will be demanded with the alternative of general eviction.

The Prince of Wales in a letter to the Lord Mayor of London proposes that a Colonial and Indian Institute shall be established in the Metropolis to commemorate Her Majesty's Jubilee year, and "represent the Arts, Manufactures and Commerce of the Queen's Colonial and Indian Empire." The objects of the Institute are to stimulate emigration to British territories, to expand trade therewith, and to draw closer the bonds which unite the Empire. It seem to be intended to crystallise and make perpetual the present Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and supplement the exhibits by discussions in a public hall. The Lord Mayor has promptly responded to the proposal, and offers to open a fund at the Mansion House as suggested by His Royal Highness. The Imperial Institute, as apparently it is to be called, will be governed by the Heir Apparent to the Throne, as president, supported by a body of trustees appointed by the Queen.

This project thus influentially placed before the public will doubtless be received with large favour in England, and especially in London, where the impending termination of the series of exhibitions has been regarded with regret. They were very popular, but financially they were precarious, that of last year involving a loss of £16,000. It was impossible that the Prince of Wales could continue indefinitely to preside over costly exhibitions which might at any time involve a serious deficit, which it might be very difficult to meet. Therefore the summer Exhibitions are to be given up, the present one, which is fortunately prosperous, being the last. The new proposal is inspired by the hope which found expression before in different projects which proved abortive—that London may not be deprived of a source of profit and amusement to which the Metropolitan public has become habituated.

With regard to the amount of support to be expected from the Colonies and India, there are not at present any sufficient data for coming to a conclusion. The *Times* rather impetuously drags into its leader on the subject a reference—withheld till now—to the subject of the boycotting of Australian wines at the present Exhibition under the circumstances I have already mentioned to your readers. That unlucky incident made, it appears, a great and unfavourable impression in the Australian Colonies, and the irritation is so great that the *Times* opines that there will be no Colonial support forthcoming for the Imperial Institute, unless it be placed under independent control in which the Colonial element will be the largest factors. No attention is given to the question whether any and what degree of support will be given to the project in India. It is taken apparently for granted that the Indian public will give generously and largely, whatever the Colonies may do. There is no reason why they should not, provided that the Institute will in some definite and practical way subserve Indian needs and objects in London. As yet nothing has been said on this point. The International Exhibition contemplated in Bombay, and for which the large sum of £250,000 was so liberally subscribed, has been abandoned in order to leave the whole ground free for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition this year. I never could make out how the Bombay Exhibition could by any possibility clash with an Exhibition in London; but nevertheless, the impression that it would do so, prevailed in influential circles in London, and your Exhibition was postponed *sine die* in deference to the express wishes of those organizing the London Exhibition, which has been such a success. So that it appears that the interests of Bombay and of London are not identical in matters relating to Exhibitions. This consideration it is possible will work in the same direction as that of the undrunk wines, according to the *Times*, has worked upon the impressionable Walers. But all the same, there is no need to despair, as the Thunderer seems to do, of the future of the Imperial Institute. London is rich enough to provide at its own cost the charges of a perennial Exhibition to delight its citizens and their visitors from the ends of the earth.

G. G.

OUR SIMLA NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct, 9.

THE weather which I praised last week has behaved so ungratefully since, that I regret having said anything nice about it. Clouds were hanging about on Saturday, enough rain fell on Sunday to make the roads slippery to a dangerous degree, and for the next four days we had a respectable downpour. Just imagine our feelings at a return of the rains in October, with the unpleasant addition of cold winds, and Simla houses are especially summer houses, few being habitable in winter unless situated in a sunny spot. The doors and windows are also best suited for warm weather, when draughts can be laughed at, but now we are many of us living in a state of shiver, and longing to get into a more congenial climate. Wood fires do not commend themselves to those who know the pleasure of coal ones; the former are much flare and little heat, and require one person's sole attention to keep them at their best. With a good house well situated, Simla might be endurable until Christmas, and the scenery undoubtedly is perfect in the fine November days. The snows have renewed their clothing and stand out majestically in the clear atmosphere, the foliage assumes its tinted autumn garb, and stillness reigns supreme. But to enjoy this one requires a vitality which has not been impaired by a twenty years' residence in the plains of India! Already the floating population is taking its departure, and the Mall is less crowded of an afternoon. The music of the tonga driver's horn is to be heard at all hours, as in the beginning of the season, and farewells are our daily portion. As the crowd of visitors disappears one begins to observe faces and forms not seen before taking an airing on the Mall. These are the clerks with their families, and permanent residents, of many shades of complexion. They have either passed unnoticed in the crowd hitherto, or, what is more likely, they felt themselves elbowed out of the busy haunts of the temporary residents; now their day has arrived, and they can sun themselves on the public highway without the fear of reckless riders or runaway rickshaws. The visit of the Viceregal party to Narkunda was cancelled; and though the weather had doubtless a great deal to do with this change of plans, the expected visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, would anyhow have interfered with them. The Commander-in-Chief's party started on the 1st, and must have caught bad weather somewhere about Narkunda, where they halted a few days. A *canard* spread all over Simla that the Commander-in-Chief has returned post haste to Simla, and numerous were the surmises as to why he had thus rushed in to see the Viceroy. Of course, among others, and foremost, was "the Russians marching on Herat." It became the joke of a few days to ask, "Have you seen the Chief?" As he did not return, some curiosity has been aroused to learn how the story got about. I heard it not as a rumour but as a fact, and only long experience, which has shown me that facts, which are said to be "stubborn things," are also equally doubtful, led me to make inquiries where "the truth and nothing but the truth" could be ascertained.

With that injustice which is so painfully common in this world, I believe I eventually got the credit of having originated the rumour! The return of the Viceroy's camp, and an A.-D.-C. of the Chief's, probably gave rise to it, and I console myself with the remembrance that even the most innocent do not always escape calumny.

Nothing has been heard from the Government here corroborating the announcement from London of Sir Lepel Griffin's appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. It is believed to be true by many, though "premature," as a private telegram to the *Pioneer* tells us. It is well known that Sir Lepel Griffin is an intimate friend of Lord Randolph Churchill's, and as the latter is now a very influential person, he is in a position to serve his friends. If true it is an affront to the Supreme Government out here to allow the press to get hold of the information "prematurely," and somebody ought to get a wigging. Opinions are very divided as to Sir Lepel's suitability for the post, but he has the reputation of being clever, and strong in dealing with natives. European public opinion in the Punjab is undoubtedly adverse to having another man of ultradical tendencies like Sir Charles Aitchison, and there are certain signs all over the country that the fruit of such tendencies will not long hence be gathered. The appointment of Sir Charles Aitchison as president of the Commission, which is to be appointed to inquire into the feasibility of employing natives more largely in the administration of the country, ought to show the natives that the Government wishes to do justice to their claims, but if the native papers, or at any rate some of them, do not find fault with the resolution now published, it will be one of the very few measures proposed by the Government which has not met with ingratitude. However, one cannot altogether blame the natives, while an Englishman (who fortunately, for the credit of his race, stands alone,) is found to teach and preach sedition.

This year seems to have been marked by far greater disturbances between Mahomedans and Hindus than any recent ones, and the Mahomedans in most cases have been the aggressors. It was a wonderful piece of luck by which Etawah was saved from what threatened to be a most serious affair. The natives might certainly be excused for supposing the age of miracles not passed, when English troops appeared suddenly on the scene; and it was most fortunate for our prestige and the general peace between the Hindus and Mahomedans all over the country that our troops were at hand. The Mohurrum went off quietly here, but the police mustered very strong, and kept the processions moving on, slowly but surely. The crowd was immense at noon, and the hill sides were covered with women and children in bright garments. Seeing the police out in full force suggested fears of a collision, as feeling is running high between these sections of the native community; and if the news from Delhi is true about the desecration of the Jumma Musjid, it will be difficulty to keep the peace there for long. It is very lucky for us, however, that Mahomedans and Hindus are not the best of friends, and the more sensible and moderate of both parties must be thankful that a strong hand controls these factions, and prevents rioting and bloodshed.

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught is to give us another taste of gaiety, invitations for a dance at the Viceregal Lodge being already out. As most of the military men will have left Simla, being due at their stations on the 15th, there will be many wall-flowers, I fear, even among the pretty girls, at this dance. However, some of these may be consoled by dancing with his Royal Highness.

Sir Charles Aitchison with his family and suite left on Thursday morning in pouring rain, and the warmth of Umballa must have been very pleasant after the cold of Simla. The Punjab officials must have congratulated themselves on not being expected to go and see their Chief off on such a morning. The weather has fortunately cleared up and the Volunteer inspection yesterday by Major General Macfarlan went off in proper style. Annandale was crowded with the friends and relatives of the Volunteers, but very few of the upper ten were sufficiently interested to go so far.

We have had a Madame Cora here, a mesmeriest, it is said, but so few people can distinguish between genuine mesmerism and a mere simulation of the phenomena, that I am not yet convinced that this lady really possesses true mesmeric power. I suppose there are few people nowadays who disbelieve in mesmerism, but it may be well to call to mind the reception which it once met with, and the obloquy cast on its progressors. Dr. Elliotson lost his chair at the University by acknowledging his belief in this now almost universally accepted truth. Dr. Esdaile in Calcutta forty years ago met with, to use his own words, "irrational incredulity," and that among the educated men of the place. I myself have heard men boast of the opposition they raised to his endeavours to ameliorate human suffering by using mesmerism as an anæsthetic. But "truth is mighty and will prevail."

TRANSIT DUTIES IN NATIVE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some few days ago you published an expression of opinion from a "Senior Political Officer" on the subject of the abolition of transit duties in Native States. That authority deprecated the abolition of transit duties as impairing the revenues of Native States, and he argued that the British Government interfered to prevent new taxation in such States, and therefore it ought not to interfere to abolish existing taxation. The subject is one of great importance both to the Native States and to the British Government; and as no one with better qualifications has taken up the challenge thrown down, I venture to contribute to the discussion a few of my own experiences. All questions of fiscal and administrative reform in Native States must be approached with caution, since the first condition of the application of British advice must be a genuine regard for the rights of Native States and a full appreciation of the sovereignty which rests in them. Unless, then, a State is under British administration during a minority, when of course we are bound as trustees for the Chief to administer it to the best of our capacity, our interference must ordinarily go no further than advice, and must not be tainted with a suspicion of self-interest. We are not at liberty to reform our neighbour's households unless we are directly responsible for their domestic management. Applying these conditions to the question in hand, I would inquire into the truth of the allegations made by your correspondent.

Does the abolition of transit duties injure the revenues of a Native State? It is not my experience that it does. In answering this question, I have usually looked at two points. I have first taken the revenues from the transit duties and seen whether they are increasing or decreasing. I have invariably found that they are decreasing, thus telling a tale of a strangled trade or of corrupt collection. I lately found a tax on salted fish which had fallen to less than five rupees a year in a certain small State. The trade from the Konkan had been killed by the State and the contractor between them. The ruin of the Pethapur trade was mentioned in your columns some few years ago. Take the commonest source of transit duties, wheat, and you will find that the revenues derived from it do not increase, notwithstanding the brisker trade in it. The next point to look at are the returns of cultivated areas. If the Native State has waste land, any stimulus given to the export of the produce is sure to increase the cultivation. This is the self-acting compensation for the loss of revenue from transit duties. Last year I compared the price of wheat and the revenue collections in one State which levied transit duties with those of a neighbouring State in which no transit duties were levied. The harvest was good in each State. In the former, however, there were large areas for collection, because the market was glutted, while in the latter cultivation increased, and the price was higher. As Sir Evelyn Baring once observed, the laws of Political Economy are not affected by degrees of latitude. If free trade benefits the British ryot and the British land revenue, it will produce the same result in a Native State. My first answer then is, that the land revenue will rise as the transit duties fall, and no permanent loss is caused by the abolition of the latter. My next answer is that your correspondent is not correct in saying that Native States may not levy new taxes. Wherever Native States have introduced the Bombay revenue system, they have added the local fund cess, and some municipal taxation. They have frequently introduced registration fees and stamps. I know of no Native State, except Ali Rajput, in Central India, whose revenues have not increased under British administration. Our interference has not operated to strike off taxes without filling the treasury by some other channel. At the same time I fully admit that we should not drive Native States even in the direction of reform. We should point to the results of our own system, study their system, and show to them in detail the effects of each. Logic is as powerful a lever for reform in Native States as it is in British India, and the officials of Native States recognise at once the advisers whose facts are correct and whose logic is sound. If reform has proceeded slowly in some Native States, it is due to the fact that orders instead of arguments have been applied. I should be glad if your correspondent would cite any instance in which the removal of transit duties has done injury to a Native State. In a question of this sort too much light cannot be thrown on all sides of the probl[illegible]

Yours, &c.,

Oct. 15. A POLITICAL [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

PARIS, Oct. 15.

The French Press, replying to the attacks of the London papers, deny that France is seeking a war, or that she is intriguing. The tendency of France they add, is rather pacific than otherwise, and her army is more for defensive than offensive purposes. The *Temps* deplores the spirit of rivalry and jealousy of the English, and urges the more serious journals to strive to improve the relations between France and England.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

The Hovas Government have asked France to construct a telegraph line between Tamatave and the Capital, and are sending fourteen youths to France to learn arts, trades and military drill and tactics.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.

Lord Randolph Churchill left here to-day and proceeds direct to Paris.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Great Powers are actively discussing the question of a successor to Prince Alexander.

THE SOCIALISTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Socialists are organising a demonstration of the unemployed, which is to follow in the wake of the Lord Mayor's Show.

SEVERE GALES IN ENGLAND.

Disastrous gales have taken place throughout England, and many parts of the country have been flooded. Shipwrecks, attended with heavy loss of life, have been numerous all along the Coast.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

Advices from Canada state that the French party have gained the Quebec provincial elections and defeated the Government.

MONSIGNOR AGLIARDI.

ROME, Oct. 15.

The departure of Monsignor Agliardi to the East has been postponed indefinitely.

THE SPANISH REVOLT.

MADRID, Oct. 15.

The state of siege rendered necessary by the late revolt has been raised.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 15.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Parramatta, with the outward English mails of the 8th October, left here for Bombay at 5·30 p.m. to-day.

NATIVE ARMY ORGANIZATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17

In continuation of the account I have already transmitted of the reorganization scheme, I may say that all enlistments in any battalion after November, 1886, will be made for all three battalions, and the soldier will be liable to be transferred to any battalion ordered on service. During peace time there will be no change in the organisation of the regiments or the conditions of the sepoy's service. When warned for service, the battalion warned will at once make up a strength of 1,000 effective rank and file, by the transfer of the men enlisted under the new conditions from the other battalions, which will be simultaneously recruited to replace the men transferred. Free conveyance by railway will be granted to all native-commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men proceeding on furlough to and from the stations nearest their homes. All recruits for the Artillery, Madras Cavalry, Sappers and Miners and Infantry, enlisted elsewhere than the regimental head-quarters, will receive full pay, from the date of enlistment, marching batta and free carriage of baggage. Good conduct pay of Rs. 2 per mensem will be given after six years' service, and Rs. 3 will be given after ten years' service. This change applies only to the Artillery, the Viceroy's Body-guard, and the Cavalry, except the Bombay Infantry, Sappers and Miners, Central India Horse, Deolee and Erinpoora Forces, Mairwarra Battalion, Meywar and Malwah Bheel Corps, Bhopal Battalion and the Nepal Escort. The annual allowance in aid of half mounting will be raised from four to five rupees. The present Invalid pension after 15 years' service will be abolished for all soldiers enlisted after November 1886. In lieu thereof the ordinary pension will be granted on completion of 21 years' service. The ordinary pension will also be admissible after 21 years' service to all men now in the army. A superior rate of pension as now granted will be after 32 years' service. This change does not apply strictly to local corps gratuities. Short service soldiers, enlisted after November, above 15 and under 21 years, will receive 12 months' pay of rank, including good conduct pay. Men both of the active and garrison reserves at their homes will receive the following rates of pay:—Havildars, Rs. 4; naicks, Rs. 3·8; sepoys, Rs. 3 per mensem. While embodied in training or called upon service, men of both reserves will receive full and good conduct pay, while active and reserve embodied in training will receive one month every year, and the garrison reserve one month every alternate year. Reserve men called out on service will be supplied by Government with great coats, havresacks, and such other articles as the nature of the service may necessitate.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

According to latest advices from the Boundary Commission, dated the 12th inst., they had already crossed the Hindu Kush, and are expected to arrive at Kabul on the 15th. It is believed they will reach Peshawur about the 3rd or 4th November.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Oct. 17.

A large and influential meeting was held on behalf of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Mr. Mulock presiding. Upwards of Rs. 2,000 were subscribed on the spot, and a representative committee, with Mr. Hammick as president, and Mr. Kalabhai as secretary, was appointed.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The services of the various officers employed on the Afghan Boundary Commission have been replaced at the disposal of their respective departments from the date of their arrival in India.

Political Department.—Consequent on the retirement of Captain T. Hope, Captain C. Ravenshaw and Lieutenant W Evan Gordon are promoted.

Lieutenant S. Jackson is appointed A.-D.-C. to Major General White in Upper Burma.

Major Hornsby is appointed on the Burma Field Force, *vice* Captain Henry, R.E.

Admitted to the Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Archer, Dorsetshire Regiment, is admitted to the Staff Corps.

Furlough.—Colonels G. Upperton and A. Birch, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Bruce, Captain G. Brown and Lieutenant C. Reid, each one year.

Extension of Leave.—Colonel H. Roband, Major G. Churchill, and Captain M. Gibbs, 14 months; Hon. Captain R. Lloyd, one year; and Lieutenant T. Lesley, 58 days.

Promotions Bengal Army—To be Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel Leopold Evans. To be Brigade Surgeon, Surgeon-Major Chesney.

Indian Marine.—Captain F. Harden and Mr. Ashburner are granted six months' leave.

Captain Burn Murdoch officiates as Deputy Consulting Engineer of Railways in Bombay.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught remain here a few days longer, in consequence of the indisposition of the Duchess.

THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy arrives at Calcutta on December 18.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

The Hon. H. E. Sullivan and Mr. Crole are granted three months' leave on medical certificate. Mr. Galton is also granted three months' leave and Mr. MacCartie six months. Mr. Stokes is appointed to act as Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

THE GARSTIN DEFAMATION CASE.

The defamation case was resumed yesterday. The native witnesses spoke to the prevalence in the bazaar at Madras of rumours which formed the basis of the accused's statement to Mr. Garstin and others, and also stated that those rumours had been communicated to the accused. This evidence was adduced to show that the accused had simply repeated to Mr. Garstin and others rumours which did not originate with him, and that he acted in good faith. His counsel said he had more evidence to call to show that the police had regarded the rumours as having foundation, as they took action upon them. The Magistrate however now declined to allow that evidence to be given. Mr. Shephard then addressed Court on behalf of the accused, arguing that the statement made was privileged, and that the accused had made it in good faith and with due care and caution. Mr. Grant replied on behalf of the prosecution, and contended that the offence had been aggravated by the way in which the case had been conducted by the defence. He asked that that should be considered in awarding sentence. This closed the case. The Magistrate reserved judgment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER REPORT.

SUEZ, Oct. 15.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury left Suez for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
3 per cent. Consols for Account	100⅞
3½ „ Sterling Loan	100½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
4½ „ „	74
4½ „ French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	45 3-16
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1s. 5¼d.

Arrival.—Dallam Tower.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Total week's sales of Cotton	53,000 bales.
„ „ „ Surats	5,000 „
„ „ Imports of Cotton	28,000 „
„ „ „ Surats	Nil.
„ Stock of Cotton	316,000 „
„ „ Surats	99,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton in London	21,000 „

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(October 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Oct. 16.

10 p.m.	79·2

SUNDAY, Oct. 17.

6 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	84·6
4 p.m.	83·6

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who were to have left Simla on Saturday morning, have been obliged to postpone their departure as her Royal Highness is suffering from fever. She was on this account unable to be present at a dance given at the Viceregal Lodge on Thursday evening.

Mr. Daly continues in a critical condition. Since Thursday evening he has but once regained consciousness, and that was early yesterday morning, when he recognised Captain Masters, only, however, to again relapse into a semi-conscious state, in which he has remained up till late last night. The unfortunate gentleman is excessively weak, and it is this prostration which gives rise to grave fears as to his recovery. No fracture has been discovered beyond that of the right collar bone, and there is reason to hope that with the aid of his strong constitution and the careful nursing he is receiving, Lieutenant Daly will pull through. We are glad to state that Dr. Stewart is all right again. He left last night for Poona.

The Commander-in-Chief's party reached Sultanpur on the 13th instant, and were to start for Dharmsala on the 15th. They had had fine weather, and all the party were well.

The Rev. Narciso A. Fialho, Vicar-General of Hyderabad, and a much respected and talented clergyman of the Portuguese jurisdiction, has been nominated canon of the Partriarchal See of Goa, by the Lisbon Government.

Great preparations are being made at Goa to receive the Viceroy of India with the honours befitting his high position, and the Palace at Cabo is to be placed at his entire disposal.

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition will probably be closed on the 9th of November.

Lord and Lady Huntly are on their way to India for a short tour.

It is now feared that the state of Sir Charles Bernard's health will compel him to take leave very shortly.

The following members of the Finance Committee have arrived in Calcutta from Madras:—Mr. Elliott, the Hon. Justice Cunningham, Mr. Bliss, Colonel Filgate, and Mr. Westland.

The coffee forecast in Coorg indicates an outturn of about 2,700 tons. The absence of showers before blossoming, and the heavy rains which fell while the plants were in blossom have injured the prospects of the crop, but the outturn will still be nearly 2 cwt. per acre.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has recently made new arrangements for the civil and judicial administration of the Jummu State and for the collection of the revenue. For revenue purposes the State will be divided into 17 tahsils, each with its tahsildar, with a munsiff for the judicial work to every three or four tahsils, according to the amount of work to be done. District officers have been abolished.

The total number of troops despatched from Madras to Burma between the 15th of September and the 4th of October, was 87 European officers, 57 native officers, 1,613 European troops, and 2,580 native troops. The transports also carried 1,436 public followers, and 119 private followers, besides 1,508 horses and ponies, 309 mules and 451 bullocks.

While it lasted, the excitement at Hoshiarpur was considerable, and both the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor were telegraphed to. A large number of rioters were captured, and are now being tried. The members of the municipal committee were, the Lahore paper hears, quite useless, and shut themselves up in their houses.

The following telegram has been received by the *Indian Spectator* from Calcutta:—"The Indian Association recorded to-day resolutions, strongly disapproving Government resolution regarding Civil Service question. The association says that educated community desire no distinctive service, no favours, but that obstacles in the way of admission to Covenanted Civil Service should be removed by raising the limit of age to 21 years, and holding competitive examinations in India, simultaneously with that in London. The association further observes that Government has misapprehended the nature of the problem which is before the Committee, and which is not to make the Statutory Civil Service popular, but to afford reasonable facilities for admission to Covenanted Civil Service. Justice Cunningham's rumoured nomination to this Commission is viewed with great alarm by all sections of the native community."

At the end of last year the strength of the Bengal Pilot Service was 85, including 40 Government pilots and 21 licensed pilots, which was within one of the full number allowed; besides 24 leadsmen and mates not fully qualified. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks that "the manner in which the pilotage duties have been conducted during the year has been highly satisfactory, and reflects great credit on the service, which has maintained its character for efficiency." The average number of vessels piloted by branch pilots every month was 5·36, against 4·99 in 1884-85. The senior master pilots had 3·41 vessels, against 3·02; the junior masters 2·38, against 1·92; and the mates 2·58, against 3·41; while six vessels were placed in charge of leadsmen apprentices during the temporary absence of qualified pilots. As it is still evident that the increase in the size of ships, leads to the higher grades in the service obtaining a larger portion of ships than was intended when the existing distribution of tonnage was made, it is proposed to revise the present scale so as to increase the earnings of the mate and junior master grades.

The number of steamers which arrived in Calcutta during the year 1885-86 was 587, with a gross tonnage of 1,363,932 tons, as compared with 532 steamers and 1,243,500 tons in the previous years. The number of sailing vessels was 444, with a tonnage of 610,457, as compared with 371 with a tonnage of 486,374. This seems to indicate a revival in the trade of the port so far as import business is concerned. The departures last year were 582 steamers, carrying 1,351,059 tons, as against 528, carrying 1,230,284 tons, in the previous year, and of sailing vessels 387, carrying 520,877 tons, as against 395, carrying 514,987 tons. These figures do not include the light vessels, pilot, and other Government vessels, four sea-going vessels, eight tugs, and the steamers plying to the Orissa coast, of which there were 335 arrivals and 336 departures, as well as native craft. There was during the year a decrease of six in the number of the arrivals of vessels of heavy draught, that is, from 21 feet up to 26 feet, and an increase of nine in the number of departures. The gross tonnage of the port last year was 3,846,325 tons, as against 3,475,145 tons, but both of these figures are smaller than in the two previous years. There was a large decrease in the number of groundings from 51 to 37, and in only two cases was any damage done, while the pilot in charge was considered to blame in only four cases. Sixteen collisions took place, of which six were either unimportant or accidental, five were the result of mismanagement, and in three only was serious damage done. Taking groundings and collisions together, the percentage of accidents to the number of vessels was 2·65, against 3·72 in the preceding year. The Eastern Light channel was very favourable during the year, with the exception of the Nynan Bar, which was so low for five months as to be a serious obstruction to navigation.

The Right Hon'ble Robert Bourke, the new Governor of Madras, Lady Susan Bourke, C.I., accompanied by Mr. J. D. Rees, Private Secretary, Major Stewart Mackenzie, Military Secretary, Viscount Marsham and Lieutenant Wingfield, Aide-de-Camp, will be passengers to Madras direct in the P. and O. steamer Mirzapore, which is to leave London on the 4th proximo, and is due in Madras on the morning of Sunday, the 5th December. Mr. Bourke will be received by Sir M. E. Grant Duff, who will leave Madras by mail train for Bombay on the evening of the 5th. On the following morning Mr. Bourke will make the usual declaration, and will take his seat as Governor in Council of Fort St. George. It is expected that, on the same occasion, Mr. P. P. Hutchins will take his seat as provisional Member of Council, in succession to Mr. Forster Webster, who accompanies Sir M. E. Grant Duff to Europe. It is also supposed that Mr. Hutchins will resume his seat on the High Court bench in the middle of January, on Mr. Sullivan's return from Europe, and will be appointed by Her Majesty, in the following June, to the then vacant seat in Council. As Mr. Sullivan is due in London on the 2nd proximo, he will, probably, have an opportunity of making the new Governor's personal acquaintance before the latter embarks.

Referring to the departure of the Hon. H. E. Sullivan, on three months' sick leave, the *Madras Mail*, says:—"It is incumbent upon us to add that Mr. Sullivan has proceeded to Europe entirely of his own accord, or without the pressure of anything tantamount to a recall from the India Office. He has thought it due to himself, while holding office, to supplement his epistolary, by a personal explanation to the Secretary of State of his connection with his son's efforts to realise the Richings Estate; and having, as he expects to do, disabused Lord Cross's mind of some impressions unfavourable to himself, that have been formed, he will return, within the period of his three months' leave, to Madras, and remain here until the expiration, on the 12th June next, of his five years' tenure of a seat in Council. He has borne with extraordinary equanimity the torrent of abuse that has been poured on his head during the six months from the vials of Northern Indian journals; and it is his fixed resolve to live down the malignity that he has aroused in most unexpected quarters. His sudden departure will naturally be construed all over India, as it was by ourselves yesterday as a proof that it had gone so ill with him at the India Office that Madras will see his face no more. But not only is it his determination to return by the middle of January, and to serve out his time in office, but it is quite likely that he will arrange to settle down for the rest of his life on that beautiful estate at Ootacamund, which has cost him much in reputation, and been more fruitful in anxiety than in profit, during the current year."

Theebaw's late Prime Minister, the Kinwoon Minghee, and other distinguished Burmans at Mandalay, were recently interviewed. On being asked if they were pleased that the country had been taken, they replied that they were sorry to lose their independence and the national Government, but they knew that, in a short time, the country would be far more prosperous and peaceful under British rule. They blamed the Tynedah and Queen Supayalat for misgovernment.

The Lahore paper hears from Umballa that the conduct of Murli Dhar, pleader, Umballa City, appears to have been so suspicious that a warrant for his arrest was issued by the Deputy Commissioner. After his release on bail, he (Murli Dhar), accompanied by a number of his co-religionists, went up to Simla and laid the case before Sir Charles Aitchison, urging at the same time that, instead of being tried at Umballa, his case be transferred to the Chief Court. This latter request has not been complied with as he is to be tried in Umballa. After laying his case before the Lieutenant-Governor, Murli Dhar telegraphed to the Hindu shopkeepers in Umballa city to resume business, which accounts for the sudden manner in which all the shops were opened.

The last report from the Mysore Gold Mining Company shows that in the six months from April to September, both inclusive, 3,753 tons of ore, or an average of 625 tons a month, had been crushed. The yield was 9,313 ounces of pure gold, or an average of 2·40 ounces of gold per ton of ore. The highest average in the richest mine in Australia at a depth of 900 feet is only one-and-a-half ounces per ton, so the yield from the Mysore mines, which only go to a depth of 300 feet, is far superior.

In Behar some time ago it was found that almost all the petty posts under Government were held by Bengalis, the plea put forward being that suitable natives of the province could not be got; but on the Lieutenant-Governor firmly declining to accept such an excuse a revolution at once took place. All the vacancies as they occurred were filled locally, and it is admitted that this has increased both the efficiency of the public service and the popularity of the administration. "The Mahomedans in Behar," remarks an up country paper, "have now a fair share of the loaves and fishes which the State has to give; and if their interests are duly regarded, a similar satisfactory state of things should now be brought about in Bengal proper. As we noticed some months ago, the wealthier Mahomedans are bestirring themselves in the matter of higher English education for their sons at the Universities, and the same is said to be the case, as regards secondary education also, so that candidates for employment should be forthcoming in abundance. If the local Government insists on its latest orders being duly respected, we shall in a few years' time cease to hear of Mahomedan disabilities."

The mortality among the prisoners in the jails of Bengal has of late years attracted much attention, but the facts are really not well known. A statement has now been drawn up by the Inspector-General of Jails which ought to dispel much of the ignorance and prejudice by which the subject has hitherto been obscured. The statement shows the average population and the number of deaths among the convicts in the forty-five jails in Bengal for the first six months of the past three years. From this it appears that in 1884 the average jail population was 13,243 and the number of deaths 322; in 1885 the average population was 13,198, and the number of deaths 351; while this year the population was 13,306, and the deaths only numbered 226. The death-rate for all the jails taken together has never been high, and last year it was reduced to a singularly low figure.

The old complaint is repeated this year in the report on the Marine Department regarding the Port and Shipping offices in Calcutta being in different buildings. It is said that a scheme has been drawn up for the erection of a combined office on a portion of the site occupied by the disused Custom House Godowns, but no funds are available for this purpose at present.

The imports and exports of Bengal for the five months ending the 31st of August amounted to Rs. 8,93,37,164; and those of Bombay to Rs. 6,91,13,845.

Colonel Collen succeeds Colonel Newmarch as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. It is not yet known who will replace Colonel Collen as Military Accountant-General.

Referring to our announcement that a circular has been issued by the Bombay Government that travelling allowances are to be reduced by one-half, the Lahore paper says:—"Retrenchment is necessary, and there is no reason why some saving should not be effected under this head; but to reduce the travelling allowances now given to juniors by one-half, will make those unfortunate gentlemen lose money by camp life. The ruling seems to us hasty and ill-considered."

After entertaining His Excellency the Viceroy and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Sir Charles Aitchison will go on a short tour and then, about the new year, proceed, as the chairman of the Civil Service Commission, to visit Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the other seats of local Government.

A telegram from Lucknow states that orders have been received there to stop the threatened demolition of the Neill Gateway, against which some protests have been made in an up-country paper.

Mr. Matthews, the new Home Secretary, seems to have covered himself with distinction by his reply to Mr. Gladstone in the debate on Mr. Parnell's bill. The Parliamentary correspondent of an up-country paper describes his performance in the following terms:—

"A dapper person, with a thin and mottled visage, illumined by a perpetual smirk, the right hon'ble gentleman did not seem at first sight to be quite the sort of champion whom the Tories should put up at midnight to grapple with the Grand Old Man. Mr. Matthews, however, had perfect confidence in himself and he buoyantly dashed into the fray, to the immense satisfaction of Lord Randolph Churchill who, from the moment he began to the period, three-quarters of an hour later, when he finished, chuckled, tittered, laughed and rolled about in affected rapture. Searching observation might have detected the fact that the Home Secretary was so extremely nervous that the hand with which he turned over his notes visibly trembled; but, though fluttered, he was enterprising and acquitted himself in a manner which astonished and gratified those of his party who fancied this was a "maiden speech," and forgot, or did not know, that Mr. Matthews was in reality an "old Parliamentary hand." His touch was light, but it stirred up Mr. Gladstone almost to fury. Unlike the latter, he would not, he said—in shrill accents that penetrated through the roof—"refuse to quote"; and so he read a passage from a speech delivered last August with the design of showing that the ex-Premier then adopted the opinion that judicial rents could not be paid in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone objected to his interpretation, and Mr. Matthews, with arms outstretched, remarked "One never can hope to quote the utterances of the right hon'ble gentleman correctly." The Tories were convulsed with joyful laughter, and swayed to and fro ecstatically *en masse*. Thrice this sort of thing was repeated, and Mr. Gladstone, choking with indignation, declared that he had never before been so misrepresented. Mr. Matthews serenely smiled upon him and summed up the right hon'ble gentleman's argument thus concisely:—"The Government have issued this Commission; Lord Salisbury has used language which I will not quote, and consequently, I am bound in conscience to support the second reading." Yet, contended Mr. Matthews, the right hon'ble gentleman did not approve of a single clause of the Bill. Mr. Gladstone kept on protesting till the Home Secretary branched off into generalities, and then he angrily walked off home."

The French Government has just renewed its over-sea postal contracts with the Messageries Company for the mails to Egypt and Syria, India and China, Brazil and the East Coast of Africa. The Government, after an unsuccessful attempt to provoke competition for the mail services, has abandoned the system of inviting tenders, as the Messageries and Transatlantic Companies possess a virtual monopoly, and abstain from encroaching on each other's ground, and there are no other companies possessing fleets of ships of a size, and in sufficient numbers to undertake these contracts.

The tricycle has been turned to admirable account in the German army, but the credit of its latest adaptation rests with England. Mr. Glenister, chief of the volunteer fire brigade of Hastings, in conjunction with Mr. J. C. Merryweather of London, has converted the tricycle into a valuable auxiliary to the fire brigade service. The tricycle in question embodies the following parts: it contains a hose-reel with a quantity of hose specially constructed to wind up into a very small compass; a light double pump fire-engine, capable of throwing twenty-five gallons of water per minute; a collapsible cistern to hold water; and a simple fire-escape with descending ropes and bag. Two men can run the tricycle at full speed, and the pedal action can afterwards be applied to pumping. The lightness of the apparatus and the ease and rapidity with which it can be worked would seem to recommend its extensive adoption in this country.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Viscount Feilding, of the I Battery B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been transferred to the G Battery 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, now *en route* to England.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Beckett, C.B., Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 2nd Class, has been offered the Command of the 31st Punjab Infantry, which he has accepted, as his tenure of appointment in the Commissariat Department would expire in April next.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, October 15.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·707
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of Wind...ESE, NNE, N, NNW, WNW, SSE, SE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	248
Fall of Rain	0·41
Total fall during month	1·54
„ „ year	98·38
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 16th Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Rose Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co. 210 High Holborn London.

BOMBAY REFORMS—V.

PUBLIC WORKS.

It is said that for every rupee spent in public works on labor and materials, another rupee is spent on establishment. This is not far from the truth, for this charge does not mean merely the pay of the officers actually employed, but should include the pay and pensions of absentees, the loss by exchange and the prospective pensions of the men now employed. The accounts only show the direct charge, and this is misleading; but if a true account were stated, including both direct and indirect charges, it would be seen that the cost of the establishment is half the cost of the works. The fact needs no criticism, and a system which spends half the money on the pay of establishment is condemned by this one fact alone. A bold and lavish expenditure on public works is a necessity, but a system which ensures that only half the money will be usefully applied is rotten, and the public is entitled to ask that Government should choose between a rotten system and the repeal of the Income-tax. The last published reports show that in Bombay 65 lakhs were spent on works at a cost of 14 lakhs for establishment, or 22 per cent. for direct charges alone. An extravagant and extraordinary establishment of highly-paid officers is maintained of seven Secretaries, eight Account Officers, two Chief Engineers, four Superintending Engineers (the Chief Engineers apparently do not superintend), forty-six Executive Engineers and fifty-five Assistant Engineers, and all this appalling talent in a little place where people do not walk out at night for fear of tumbling over the cliffs into the rice bogs below. Regard the stamp of men employed. Young gentlemen who might mutter German learnt at home, and jabber French of Atte Bowe, and are innocent of bricks and mortar. They are prepared to supply Government with pretty plans and prettier estimates of a bridge from here to the moon, built on self-supporting arches, but they generally manage to make a mess of a slab drain. This is *goundi's* work of course, but then we want *goundis*. Cooper's Hill has turned out a superior article not suited to the country; it has failed, and the College has been cut down and will probably disappear. Practical men are wanted for rough practical work, and the work in this country is extremely rough and practical. Straight roads, paved nullas, and slab drains represent the ordinary wants of the country, and the dak bungalow its dream in architecture. Is it necessary then to have kid-gloved Engineers? There are a few works of a higher type, a bridge, a hospital, or a barrack, but for such works a very small staff of good Engineers and Architects should suffice, while the practical work of construction, putting one brick on top of another, might be left to the supervision of practical men.

The rough work of the country being to the rest in the proportion of ten to one, or perhaps a hundred to one, the Public Works Department should consist of a small staff of very good men on adequate pay, and a staff of ordinary men on ordinary pay, but the system is most faulty in its method of carrying on work. A large and expensive establishment of Executive and Assistant Engineers is attached to each district, and in order to provide work for them, a countless number of petty and insignificant works is undertaken and spread over the whole country. Now it is quite evident that the Executive Engineer could supervise ten works as easily as one in the same area, and it is obvious that if the works were concentrated the cost of supervision could be reduced by one-half. One Engineer could do the work of two by allotting the money to one district instead of two; the work would be under his eye, and he would not have to travel miles of road unnecessarily in order to earn travelling allowance, which is a profitable item to unscrupulous persons. In one year, for instance, the works could be concentrated in Nasik, and in the next year at Thana, in the third year they could be again concentrated in Nasik, or in any other part of the country, and so on. In this way a dozen Engineers could do the work of the forty-six now employed, special men being engaged for the larger and very important canals and bridges, which of course cannot be finished in a season. The Engineers should in fact be sent to the works instead of works being sent to the Engineers, and all the permanent waste which is now incurred by the broadcast system of works would be stopped. The change is not so very great or revolutionary, for the same money might be spent, but would be spent far more effectually, and the direct cost of twenty-two per cent. for establishment would be reduced to ten. It is only necessary to select about half-a-dozen centres for the year's operations, and within a short radius of those centres to spend all the money which is now frittered away over the whole Presidency. The work would be done quicker; it would not be dragged over two or three years as now; the supervision would be close, constant and effective; there would be less peculation and bad work; the unnecessary charge for travelling allowance would disappear; a smaller number of Engineers would suffice, and efficiency and economy would result.

There is at present a habit of constructing public works departmentally, but this arises from the fact of so large an establishment being permanently employed and located at fixed points. To justify the appointments some work must be given the officers to do, and hence to bolster up a bad system, other bad and expensive ways of spending money are introduced and defended in so much that it is now well understood the Public Works Department exists not for the sake of the Public Works, but for the maintenance of so many officers in comparative idleness and luxury. We have indicated a way by which useless officers might be dispensed with, and an equal economy might be effected by the proper employment of contractors to execute works. A host of subordinate officers could be discharged if contractors were employed, but the ready objection has always been made that contractor's work is bad work, and that the Engineers are exhausted in their efforts to keep the contractor to the quality of work and materials required. There are contractors and contractors, and if the Engineer blindly insists upon giving the contract to the lowest tender at prices which he knows to be impossible, it is not surprising if the contractor should try to pass off bad material for good. The present plan is in fact a notice that no good contractor need apply, and it is an invitation to bad contractors to try their luck. If they succeed by ways which are dark and peculiar to heathen contractors, they will make a little money; if they fail they will not lose money, they have none to lose, and the Engineer is left to finish the work departmentally and the labourers are left unpaid.

Now it appears not impossible to get good contractors if a little intelligence were employed in their selection. It is utterly foolish to offer every separate petty work to public tender; it gives trouble, and the Engineer is obliged to deal with a host of insolvent and unscrupulous men who live by public plunder. If good sound work is the object, it can only be obtained by paying a proper price for it to a good man, and it will not pay the good man to be exposed to competition with insolvent men every day, in every article, and for every work. He does not compete, the work is left to unscrupulous men, and half the time of the department is taken up in trying to get good work for bad prices. There are many good contractors with plenty of money and security and it is possible to employ them upon works in a rational way which would ensure them a fair profit in return for good work. We would propose that for each district or centre of work as suggested above there should be one contractor, and only one, selected by competition among the best contractors, who should have the entire charge of all works, big and small, within that district or centre, and the supply of all materials. And this contract should last for three years at least. The advantages are obvious. The services of a thoroughly competent and trustworthy man would be secured, who has abundant resources, and who could organise a staff of subordinates for three years, and arrange his plans for a definite area, and for a sufficient period of time in the way most economical to himself. Freed from all danger of competition by unscrupulous persons, he would be certain of making a fair profit, and would devote his best attention to secure that profit by prompt attention and good work. All the present system of elaborate accounts, of check upon check to ensure common honesty would be done away with. (Common honesty seems to be the most expensive article in the Public Works Department.) All the friction and annoyance with petty contractors would be saved, a host of petty officers of the department could be got rid of, and the stimulus to technical education would be strong for a constant and certain demand for trained men would spring up for employment under contractors. These proposals are not impracticable. They simply amount to this, that the works should be concentrated at certain centres every year, and that the best contractors should be employed for each centre for three years. Were these changes effected an enormous reduction and economy of establishment would follow as a natural consequence, and the percentage of its cost upon the works would be nearer ten than fifty per cent.

R. H.

THE POONA ASSAULT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I should have very much preferred to allow the judgment of Colonel LaTouche in the case of assault brought by me and Mr. Jehangeer Dossabhoy Framji against Captain Hughes to speak for itself upon the proceedings and evidence, imperfectly reported as they are, which were judicially recorded before him, and it is with regret that I find myself constrained to write publicly to correct a misstatement which the magistrate has allowed himself to introduce in his judgment without having given us the opportunity in Court of stating our version of what actually took place. In his judgment, Colonel LaTouche, says:—"In the course of his remarks, counsel for the prosecution observed that 'the defendant was far more interested in the result of this case than the complainants could be;' and this compels me to advert to a circumstance which I notice with much regret, and which tends to show the motives of the complainants in another light than that expressed on their behalf. Before laying their information before this Court, they came to my house, and, thinking their visit was of a private nature, I gladly saw them. After detailing the facts of this case, they intimated to me that the matter would not be allowed to end in my Court, but that both the Civil and Military authorities would be moved to take up the matter after my decision had been passed." I shall content myself by giving a plain narrative of what took place at the interview referred to by Colonel LaTouche. The assault occurred on the evening of Saturday, the 25th ultimo, and, as both Mr. Jehangeer and myself were required to leave for Bombay the next evening, we called on Colonel LaTouche the following day at his bungalow, where he has got his cutchery in an adjoining building, to see if he would receive our complaints and grant us summonses against Captain Hughes before we left. We sent in our cards, whereupon his puttawalla came to inquire the object of our call. We told the puttawala to inform his master that we had called on official business. On being asked to go in, we told Colonel LaTouche who we were, as we had no previous acquaintance with him, and, relating to him the incident of the assault, asked him if he would be good enough to grant us summonses on that day, as we had to be in Bombay the next day. After hearing us he said that he was ready to grant us summonses, but that it was not desirable that such proceedings between respectable parties should be dragged into a court of law. We replied that it would not be proper of us to allow such a case of, what we considered, a most unjustifiable assault, to go unnoticed. On this Colonel LaTouche asked us if there was not another Sab with Captain Hughes, and, upon our saying there was one, he remarked that there were always two sides to a question, and, supposing the two Sabs swore that the assault was committed in consequence of some abusive language having been used by us, to use somewhat his own words, there would be a case of two oaths against two oaths, and no decision could be arrived at. We replied that, as we knew the facts were as we had related them, we should be sorry to see two Sabs perjuring themselves, adding that there was other evidence besides our own. Then Colonel LaTouche suggested that at the most a conviction could only result in a small fine, and we should gain very little by that. It was to this observation we replied that the matter need not necessarily terminate there, and that, if Captain Hughes was found guilty of such a wanton assault, such conduct would be brought to the notice of his superior officers, civil or military. I will now leave the public to judge, without any comments of mine, if it was fair of Colonel LaTouche to have made the remarks he did, in his judgment, without giving the whole conversation as it took place and the part that he took in it, which led us to make the observation he has selected for comment. But I might mention here that on second thoughts we determined to apply for and get the summonses the next day in open Court.

Colonel LaTouche goes on in his judgment to say that this fact "tends to throw some light on the reasons for the complainants' refusal to accept an apology tendered both in private and in open Court; and negatives the idea that the complainants were less interested in the result of this case than the defendant." As a matter of fact the previous remarks could have had nothing to do with the question of an apology, as none had at that time been offered, and I am sorry that Colonel LaTouche has not again laid the full facts before the public as to the circumstances under which the apology was tendered by Captain Hughes, after what was repeatedly stated in private and in open Court. The magistrate himself agreed with our learned counsel in the course of his reply, that Captain Hughes did not, what he ought to have done, express his regret for what had taken place, when he was stopped and asked to give his name, even if the fact was that he believed he had struck not the complainants but their driver. The apology offered in public as well as when Captain Hughes called on us, was a most halting one, as pointed out by our able counsel in his reply, inasmuch as it did not admit the facts of the assault, as we knew from our knowledge they had happened. On the closing of the case for the prosecution on Monday, the 4th instant, Colonel LaTouche asked the parties and their counsel into his chambers to fix the day when he would dispose of the application for a commission. After some desultory conversation, Colonel LaTouche suddenly asked our counsel, if an apology could not yet be accepted. Our counsel replied that he had already stated in open Court his reasons for not considering the apology offered as satisfactory, as it did not admit the facts. Then Col. LaTouche said:—"Supposing the facts were admitted, would an apology be accepted?" Captain Hughes was present and said that he would think the matter over, including the admission of having used the abusive epithet. Our counsel remarked that the admission should be made first, and then the apology would be accepted, and not caring to discuss a matter of that sort in that fashion, he got up and left the room. When our learned counsel in his reply stated that if an apology had been tendered upon admission of the facts, his clients would have accepted such an apology, Colonel LaTouche, bearing in mind the above conversation, asked if he was speaking from his instructions. Thereupon our counsel pointed out that for an apology to be ample and one frankly offered, as between gentlemen and gentlemen, it should have been one which unconditionally offered to admit the facts and made freely. Such an apology, our counsel added, would have undoubtedly been accepted by his clients.

Mr. Jehangeer, who left for England by last mail, has authorised me to say that he entirely joins with me in what is stated above.—Yours, &c.,

R. D. SETHNA.

Rampart Row, Oct. 16.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I understand that at the next Regular Council meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, the Resolution of the Government of India in regard to the Civil Service Commission will be carefully considered. In order therefore that the views of the community may be fully known by the Association, I will thank you to let me, through the medium of your paper, suggest that all those who are interested, whether members or not, express their views on the important question, in writing, to the secretary. I have no doubt any communication on the subject will be thankfully acknowledged and treated as *confidential*. It is on an association such as this that the value of an organized association is made known, and I trust that in the interest of the community there will be an intelligent response to this suggestion from a

Bombay, October 15th. COUNCILLOR.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

"Asiaticus," writing on this subject in the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* says:—

"The importance of Constantinople, great as it is, with regard to Egypt and the short road to the East, is greater still as connected with the defence of India. If India could be successfully defended against Russia, when that Power is in possession of Constantinople, with the same ease as at present, there would be something to be urged in favour of the relaxation of our interest in the matter. But this is not the case. A Vienna paper has recently published a letter reporting an alleged conversation with a member of the English Cabinet, in which the English Minister is reported to have said that the Merv railway had changed everything, and that Constantinople was no longer of the great importance to our position in India that it once was. For the purposes of argument, I do not say, as I am inclined to do, that it is incredible that any English Minister, Liberal or Conservative, could have given expression to such an opinion; I assume it to be seriously given and in good faith; but what does it come to? If correct, it would mean that Constantinople was valuable to us so long as Russia had a difficulty in reaching India; and, now that she has a railway for half the journey, it no longer has any uses. The absurdity of such an argument is obvious. Regarding Constantinople simply by the light of the part it would play in an invasion of India by Russia, I cannot help regarding it as a gate to the most vulnerable points of the Russian Empire. In Turkey's hands, we can always open that gate. In Russia's, it would be closed. The suppositious Cabinet Minister is alleged to have said that we are content and confident enough to meet Russia's attack on the Indian frontier. I do not share his complacency. If Russia is ever allowed to close that door, and to secure herself against English attack in Europe, as she practically would by the occupation of the Dardanelles, a very bad time will have come for the Government of India; Russia will be at liberty to send 200,000 troops against India, and I cannot convince myself that the Anglo-Indian garrison and native troops would have much chance of repelling such an attack. Russia is

weak because she is exposed at so many points. She knows very well that so long as the Black Sea is open to the English navy a combined Anglo-Turkish attack is always possible, and must cripple her strength in the Caucasus and in Southern Russia. If we treat the Constantinople question with indifference, and allow the Czar to feel and to make himself secure against us in the West, we shall have to face the fact that Russia will be in a position to direct all her military energies upon the Indian frontier, and, with the fullest faith in England's mission and power, I, for one, am convinced that under those circumstances Russia is certain to get the better of England in Asia. The way to fight Russia is to engage her all along the line. If we hope to defeat her in Afghanistan we must cripple her in Europe and on the Black Sea.

I am obliged to come to this conclusion, not only because Russia is strong in herself, but because England has peculiar difficulties to deal with in her territories in Southern Asia. We have first to admit that Russia, secure against Turkey or attack in the Black Sea, could concentrate 200,000 Russian troops at Herat; and this assumption is not a very large one, seeing that at the present moment she could collect more than one-fourth of the number; and then we have to remember that the tota indian garrison, including many doubtful native auxiliaries, is not numerically stronger; that it consists of only one-third European troops, and that it has to meet extraordinary garrison duties in a population of 250,000,000. A Russian invading army of 200,000 men would be a very formidable force, and reasonable doubts may be felt as to the capacity of the Anglo-Indian army to cope with it even, if it could be raised by reinforcements from England to an equal effective strength in the field. So far as the English troops are concerned, there is no reason to doubt their equality, if not superiority to the Russians; but it is a moot point whether natives, however good, will be able to stand up to Russian infantry, who are among the best foot soldiers in the world. To enable them to do so, they should at least have more European officers and a repeating rifle. The force of these considerations renders it all the more essential to keep open the line of attack in Europe, and where Russia is vulnerable near the sea. The problem is not to provide a sufficient force to deal with the 200,000 Russians directed upon India, but to ensure that Russia shall never be in a position to march that number of men east of Herat. That is the true way to preserve India, and we can only do so by striking our real blow in Europe.

What we have to face is the southward expansion of the Russian Empire. If it reaches Constantinople, the eastern half of Europe is divided into three vast empires. It may be doubted whether Austria will be able to hold her own against her formidable neighbour south of the Danube. She could not prevent, even if she were disposed, the Black Sea, with its numerous arsenals and shipyards, becoming the nursery of a Russian fleet that might one day vie with that of England herself. It would be no part of her duty to prevent Asia Minor and Syria being made the stepping stones to the expulsion of British power from the neighbourhood of the Suez Canal. The disappearance of Turkey under these circumstances would not leave England the option of concluding fresh arrangements with the Christian States that might have taken its place, but would impose upon us the necessity of coming into contact with a triumphant Russia at a point where she would be very strong, and where only a great and sustained effort on our part can prevent our being very weak. The exceptional importance of Constantinople with regard to this country lies in the purposes to which it might be turned. Russia is the only Power that can utilize them in an unfriendly sense. It is, therefore, politic to provide some other settlement of the Constantinople question than allowing it to fall into her maw. This has been for half a century our policy, and the Suez Canal has only rendered it wiser and more essential to our interests. A favourable chain of events has alienated, for a time. the races freed by Russian effort from Russian sympathy. Those who facilitated the Russian advance towards Constantinople in times past are now disposed to hinder it, and, under skilful management, are more likely to ally themselves with the Turk than against him. This fact furnishes us with a golden opportunity to prolong the life of Turkey, and to postpone the final destiny of Constantinople until we can see clearly that it is to pass into safe hands.

LORD R. CHURCHILL ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

REPLYING to Sir G. Cambell in the Commons on Saturday, September 18, Lord R. Churchill made an important statement on the Egyptian question. He said—The hon. gentleman opposite appears either to forget, or to be perfectly callous to the fact, that he, although a typical representative of "dear old Scotland"—(laughter)—has been pouring volumes of censure upon the late Prime Minister, the member for Mid-Lothian. (Renewed laughter.) He has censured without stint, and without any measure whatever, the occupation of Egypt, the financial arrangements of Egypt, the Soudan campaign, and everything connected with Egypt. Sir George Campbell—Always did. (Laughter.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer—I must take entire issue with the hon. gentleman there. Having been a very close attendant in the last Parliament, I have no recollection of his being anything like so unlimited in his censure and criticism; and he appears entirely to forget, or to be callous to the fact, that for neither the occupation of Egypt, nor for the financial arrangements of Egypt, nor for the Soudan campaign, nor for anything connected with Egypt, is the present Government responsible. (Ministerial cheers.) The whole responsibility for the arrangement which the hon. member holds up to execration as being the most infamous arrangement ever made by any country rests with the right hon. gentleman the member for Mid-Lothian, of whom the hon. member professes to be a warm supporter. (Ministerial cheers.) Having made that remark, I now pass to the particular point which more than any other seems to exercise the hon. gentleman. He declares that the repayment in 1887 of five per cent. on the coupons deducted from the bondholders in 1885 would be an act of gross iniquity. It is not my business to pronounce an opinion on that matter. It may be so; I cannot say; all I would point out to him is that neither Egypt nor Her Majesty's Government have the slightest option. They are bound by international engagements with the Powers—engagements, again, concluded by by the late Government and the member for Mid-Lothian. If the late Government—or, I would be more correct in saying, the member for Mid-Lothian's second Government—made a bad bargain, that is no affair of the present Government. All that we have to do with it is this: they entered into solemn and binding engagements, with the consent of Egypt, with the European Powers, and these engagements it is our duty to carry out, and we are not at liberty to repudiate engagements which are disagreeable to us, and to insist on carrying out only those which are pleasant to us. Our duty is to carry out all our engagements with foreign Powers. (Cheers.) The case stand thus: the Egyptian Government are bound to the Powers by the declartions and convention of the 17th and 18th March 1885, and by the Khedivial decree of the 27th July, to keep the charge on the yearly revenue for administration expenditure within £5,237,000. It is absolutely out of the power of the Brtish or the Egyptian Government to increase the expenditure over the sum thus limited by treaty and decree. Any surplus on the year's receipts is to be paid over to the Commissioners of the Public Debt for the purpose of making good the deduction of 5 per cent from the interest on the several Egyptain loans sanctioned by the convention. Again, I would entreat the hon. member to recollect that we have no power to escape from that engagement. Egypt is bound next year, if there is a surplus over this £5,237,000, Egypt is bound and must automatically repay the deduction of 5 per cent. on the coupons. And what is the alternative? for we may for a moment consider whether it is a good or bad bargain. What is the alternative to not paying? Supposing the Egyptain Government come to the Powers and say—We are unable to pay; what is the alternative? An International Commission to examine into the affairs of Egypt. Now, the hon. gentleman is as much entitled as I am to form an opinion on the subject; but I may freely state to the House that my own opinion, and I believe it is that of all my colleagues, is that, as an alternative, an International Commission might probably be a much greater evil to Egypt. (Ministerial cheers.) An international Commission might represent in a very direct, and possibly in a very aggressive manner, the interests of those bondholders from whom the hon. gentleman is so extremely anxious to protect the people of Egypt. From the whole tone of the hon. members's remarks it is obvious to me that he had not examined the subject with that care which he should have exercised if he felt himself entitled to make such a sweeping condemnation of the course pursued by the late Government. He cannot have examined the legal position and obligations of Egypt to the Powers. He cannot have reflected for a moment on the absolute obligation imposed upon this Government by our presence in Egypt to support the Egyptian Government in fulfiling these obligations towards the Powers of Europe. I do not think it at all necessary at this period of the session that we should engage in an elaborate review of the whole of this most melancholy story of our intervention in Egypt. We are not responsible for it in any way and cannot be held responsible for it. (Ministerial cheers.) I certainly cannot be held responsible for it, directly or indirectly. (Renewed Ministerial cheers.) I never ceased to protest aginst the whole thing from beginning to end; but, being in Egypt, and having incurred enormous responsibility by our being there, the Government are perfectly determined to fulfil all the responsibilities and obligations imposed upon them by the Convention. We are bound to do so by honour and duty alike; and we will not give up our work or withdraw from our mission in Egypt until these responsibilities and obligations have been altogether and faithfully fulfilled. (Cheers).

THE LATE MRS. GIRLING.

YESTERDAY morning, at eleven o'clock, the funeral of Mrs. Girling took place at Hordle Church, the impressive and beautiful service of the Church of England being conducted by the Revs. Fisher and Travers Garrick. The funeral procession, which included the whole of the Shaker community, left the encampment at Tiptoe soon after ten o'clock. The women, attired in white, carried bouquets of everlasting flowers, which, after the ceremony, were thrown into the grave. The coffin, on which was laid a wreath of white dahlias, was carried to the graveyard in the pony-chaise belonging to the deceased. After the ceremony, it was with great reluctance that the followers of the deceased retired from the grave, their demonstrations of grief being of the most painful and vehement character, in the midst of which could easily be discerned traces of the severe disappointment which had befallen the Shaker community in the New Forest, who one and all believed Mrs. Girling, their self-styled "mother," to be immortal. The strange little sect had been lost sight of for some time, yet for all that it had continued to hold together, though in diminished numbers, in spite of ridicule and disbelief on the part of the outer world, leaking tents, a general absence of creature comforts, and undesirable shortness of cash. It used to be the popular holiday-excursion of visitors to the various towns of Hampshire, such as Bournemouth, Lymington. Lyndhurst, and others, to drive over to the Shaker encampment, and "interview" Mother Girling, or one of her more presentable disciples. The mother never entertained any silly prejudice against visitors and questions. She knew the result would very likely be a little contribution towards the expenses of the establishment; like other and more orthodox exponents of riligious dogma, she recognised the advantage of "concluding with a collection." For one or two years, when the craze was first started, the Shakers lived on the way-side, or in portions of the grand Hampshire Forest, or on a bit of land which they contrived to rent. Twelve years ago, however, misfortune, in the shape of sheriff's officers, overtook Mrs. Girling, and she and one hundred and thirty believers in her divine mission were dispossessed of all their earthly goods and chattels. Not having a roof to cover them, or a cabbage to eat, they were fortunate enough to come across a good Samaritan, Mr. Auberon Herbert, who housed them in some out-buildings of a farm, but who finally saw reason to doubt the expediency of helping to support in idleness a band of "sturdy beggars" who refused to work for their own living except in one specified way. However, the sect for the last ten years has been living close to the place where it first sprang to birth, on a small field which they rented and cultivated themselves. They were, in fact, a band of peasant cultivators of the soil; and it is only just to them to acknowledge that they pursued this avocation with zeal and industry, and showed what can be done by spade-labour, even under the most disadvantageous circumstances. For, no doubt, the strange mixture of fanaticism and imposture, which went to compose, what they styled, their creed, did handicap the community very greatly in their attempt to carry on the sort of "Brook Farm" experiment in England, which Hawthorne failed to bring to a triumphant issue in America. It was unwise of Mrs. Girling, for one thing, to announce that she had a religious objection to asserting her rights in a court of law. Then, her refusal to allow her followers to produce anything useful, except flowers and vegetables, may have been highly patriotic, as a protest against overproduction, but was essentially ruinous.

Now that it is deprived of a head, we shall see what power of holding together the Hampshire Shakers, or what remains of them, will develop. It was a curious revelation, consequent on the census of twenty-six years ago, to find that there actually still existed in England at that date four distinct and separate congregations of persons calling themselves "Southcottians." Probably some of the sect survive; twenty-six years cannot have obliterated every individual of them, unless the congregations were lamentably small to begin with. Now Joanna Southcott, the Devonshire female missionary, "flourished" about the end of last century or the beginning of this, and died just about the time when she blasphemously promised to bring forth a "second Shiloh, or Prince of Peace," in December of 1814, at the age of sixty. To discover, nearly forty years after her decease, a little body of her devout followers still surviving, still expecting her return, still poring over the trash in her book of prophecies, was a surprising proof of the tenacity of human credulity. Possibly, far on in the nineteenth century our descendants will be equally startled at the apparition among them of some fossil "Girlingites"—believers in the poor, mad old lady who has just breathed her last near the delightful glades of the New Forest. It does seem at first sight difficult to understand how the Shakers will get over the awkward fact that, whereas their "Mother" assured them she could not possibly see death, and that the chest affections from which she suffered were perfectly powerless against her divine personality, she is undoubtedly no more. Fanaticism is proof against proof, in many cases; and the Shakers have already cheerfully accepted the demonstrated falsity of a previous prediction of Mrs. Girling's. For this singular female not only asserted that she herself was immortal, but declared that the same overshadowing influence that guarded her would also protect all her followers from dissolution. Last year, to her great annoyance, one of the followers had the bad taste to disprove her prophecy; but, although his death caused a momentary astonishment, followed by dejection among the Shakers, they did not mutiny straight off, and give up the fraudulent prophetess. They clung to her with a devotion worthy of a far better cause; and there can be little doubt that Mrs. Girling herself was possessed of a power over simple folk which would have made her fortune in a more credulous time. In the dark ages she would have beeu canonised; in the nineteenth century she is merely laughed at, and her doctrine of a community of goods only leads to her seeing the sheriff's officers claiming their share before being invited.

There have been many cases like Mrs. Girling's in medical history, and we shall never begin to regard them rightly until we look at them from the point of view of the expert in brain diseases. The belief in their own divinty is one of the commonest phases of insanity among the occupants of our lunatic asylums. It seems exceedingly shocking and unutterably impious until its cause is known: and after that, instead of denunciations, we turn naturally to a sincere feeling of pity for the victim. How far the appeals to the emotions, the excitement, the mental exaltation, which are constant features of religious "revivals," are responsible for turning peasant maidens and rustic servant-girls crazy, we must leave to the practised psychologist to determine. It seems highly probable that the monstrous conceit, the deplorable egotism engendered at such time does tend to push into real madness a certain number of minds which are hereditarily predisposed to insanity; and one of the worst features about such cases is that the victims are so desperately in earnest. If they did not believe in themselves, people would not believe in them. Another circumstance which partly accounts for the extraordinary nfluence, which these "divine" females now and then continue to exercise, is to be found in the fact that they make use of language to which their hearers are accustomed, and which they have always been taught to regard has sacred. Thus Mrs. Girling told her flock that she had a "divine call," and that from that moment she went about feeling a changed creature. This is the recognised language in which preachers describe a sudden conversion; and the Shaker community therefore could defend themselves by asserting that Mrs. Girling had been more peculiarly and unmistakably "converted" or "saved" than other people As for the "Mother" herself, no doubt madness, or semi-maddness, was at the bottom of her pretensions; but we must remember that madness is often not inconsistent with cunning, and that a certain degree of imposture may have been intermingled with her craze. It is not very often that fanatics assert, like Mrs. Girling, their own immunity from the possibility of dying; when they do so, they very obligingly supply a crowning proof of their own folly, or knavery, or both, and their decease leads logically to a collapse of the delusions which they supported.—*Daily telegraph*

EXTENSIVE DEFALCATIONS BY A LOCAL BOARD CLERK.

MR. CURTEIS, clerk to the Stonehouse Local Board, has absconded; inquiries reveal, it is stated, wide-spread frauds; one gentleman from Jersey asserting that four friendly societies there hold as many as £4,000 of bogus bonds. At present it is impossible to estimate the amount which Curteis has raised in this way, but it seems that the transactions have been in progress for years. Amongst Mr. Curteis clients there is also much distress, and the police authorities have had many applications from people who advanced moneys for investments which are now ascertained to have been worthless. the offices of the local board and Cuteis' private offices are in charge of bailiffs. The public books have been made away with. The character of the disclosures made thus far leads those engaged in the inquiry to be prepared for the worst, and it is suspected that £50,000 will prove a modest estimate. It is supposed that Curteis has fled from the country.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Rd., London.

FAILURE OF THE NEW GOLDFIELDS AT KIMBERLEY.

THE Kimberley goldfields, the reported magnificence of which has proved a source of considerable anxiety and uncertainty to diggers in all parts of the colonies for several months past, are now declared on the most reliable authority to be an arrant failure. By the steamship Catterthun, says the *Age*, a party of 36 diggers returned to Melbourne thoroughly disheartened at their trip. Their accounts of the journey, although perhaps varying in detail, all tend to the same point, namely, that no gold is to be obtained at Kimberley or the surrounding district, and they therefore urge people who may be considering the advisability of visiting the field to at once put the notion out of their heads. From the narratives of some of the party who are experienced miners, having worked for years in New Zealand and elsewhere, it appears that they left Melbourne in May last in the steamships Gambier and Victoria for Kimberley, mainly on the glowing reports which at that time were circulated in the newspapers. On arrival at Cambridge Gulf they purchased horses and stores and proceeded along the road to the field, which was reached after a period of about 12 days. The road was a fair one, considering that no money had ever been expended upon it, but after travelling a few days they began to observe signs that matters were not so prosperous as represented. Along the line of march dead horses might be seen by the dozen, and disabled vehicles of every description, while stores thrown aside were to be met with by the ton. On arrival at the field they were informed that the whole affair was an entire fraud, and that the so-called rush was merely a hoax, got up by a few storekeepers and Government officials. The party, however, were not to be disheartened by what they considered might be only mere rumour, but set to work to thoroughly prospect the entire neighbourhood. This was accordingly done, and after weeks of weary work, from which no good resulted, the districts known as Mount Barrett, Nicholson's Creek, Hall's Creek, Black Hill and Mangate River were thoroughly examined, but nothing beyond a few specks of the precious metal discovered. The men allege that the country is swarming with reefs of a sort, but unfortunately not one of them is gold bearing. A little gold was found in Hall's Creek, amounting in the aggregate to 3 dwt., but that was not obtained till after days of almost fruitless work. One party of three men who had been working at Hall's Creek for a period of about a month had succeeded in obtaining about four ounces of gold, but that was only after working considerably longer than the recognised system of eight hours. The men allege most positively that the country cannot be gold bearing, as alleged, only the colour being obtainable. With regard to living, the men condemn the field in the most unmeasured terms. Every man had to carry his own stores up with him, and when those were gone, he had either to depend upon his neighbours or return to Wyndham, a distance of about 280 miles, for more. Fresh meat was a luxury unknown, tinned meats being entirely the order of the day. The water was also very bad, that found in the creeks and guilies being simply undrinkable without being submitted to the test of boiling. It may be mentioned that each of the men who supplied the particulars of their trip, left Melbourne fairly supplied with the world's goods, none having less than £60 to £100 in his possession independent of his supply of stores. At the time the party left Kimberley, hundreds who were able to leave were following their example, but there were several who were in simply a state of bankruptcy, and would have to wait for something to turn up in order to get away. The utmost indignation is expressed against Messrs. Carr, Boyd and O'Donnell for having incited people to visit the field, but these gentlemen, it is alleged, have now turned round, and deny having used any efforts to induce people to come there. They are now engaged as packers, and convey goods at £70 per ton from the Cambridge Gulf up to the field, but it is thought that their labours are drawing to a close, inasmuch as the population are leaving instead of coming. Another great source of trouble to the diggers, who have been resident on the goldfields have been the blacks, who, besides stealing anything and everything on which they could lay their hands, have not scrupled to use the spear when their ends could not be attained by other means. The party who returned stated most positively at the conclusion of the narrative of their journey, that they had searched the entire Kimberley district carefully, and that gold in any payable quantity does not exist there.

THE HINDOO BARD.

A HINDOO writes in the *Evening Standard*:—"In native India, especially in Rajputana, where only at the present day the Hindoo institutions can be seen in their primitive state, the Bhats, or bards, occupy a distinguished position in Hindoo society. They stand higher in public estimation even than the Brahmins, who claim by their birthright the highest rank among the Indian people. Like the troubadours and minstrels of Europe during the Middle Ages, they are principally occupied in chanting their own verses, or legends, from the mythology, of India; and it is from them that the princes learn the history and genealogy of their races, in which the Bhats are always deeply versed. Their style of musical recitation is very attractive, and not unpleasing even to a stranger, and the beauty of the poetry is enhanced by their sweet modulation of the voice, and their graceful action and delivery. The subject of their songs, like that of the old English ballads, is the praise of some renowned warrior, a victory, some tragical events of contemporary history, or the adulation of some powerful patron. The bards frequently attain very high rank in the courts of Rajpoot Rajahs and Mahratta chieftains, nearly every one of whom has his family bard, who, on all public occasions and visits of ceremony, attends in the feudal hall, or joins the processions and pageants, singing the praises of the prince in the most hyperbolical and figurative language. Sometimes the Bhats are employed as ambassadors to represent their Sovereigns in the Courts of other monarchs; at others they offer themselves as security to the different governments for the payment of their revenue, for the honesty and fidelity of the landowners and others, and for the performance of bonds between individuals. And no other pledge is held so sacred as this; for upon its infringement, the bard, proceeding to the house of the offender, will either shed his own blood, or that of one of his family, imprecating upon the heads of the guilty the most dreadful vengeance of the gods. When the Bhats enter into an agreement with either Prince or community, instead of signing their names or affixing their seals, as is customary among the other tribes, they draw upon the paper the figure of the dagger, their usual instrument of death. The Bhats often occupy a humbler, but not less useful, station; they are the chief carriers of Rajputana and other parts, and also conduct the caravans through the wildest and most desolate regions. Their persons bear a peculiar charm in the eyes of the populace, and their sacred character overawes the lawless tribes, who, fearless on all other occasions, dread the anathema of the bards. The traveller, therefore, who desires to pursue his route from the interior to the coast, places himself under their convoy, and is in safety. But the sacred character of their persons often impels the Bhats into the commission of injustice and a contempt for the laws and government. According to ancient usage they are supposed to be exempt from the payment of all taxes, and for the maintenance of this privilege they are at all times ready to shed their blood. They do not care for the general interests of humanity, nor do they feel the least even while their surrounding countrymen are crushed to the earth by impositions. To every demand that they should contribute their quota for the government of the country, they sternly reply: "It is not in the bond." An example of this stolid, debasing selfishness occurred at Neriad, in Western India, during the wars in which the English were the allies of the Mahrattas. The inhabitants, twice assessed and plundered within three months, were reduced to the extreme of misery; houses were robbed of every moveable; families, who had delivered up their last mite, wandered about the streets almost in nakedness; and torture was mercilessly inflicted upon such as were backward in yielding up their property. Under these circumstances it was expected that the Bhats would consent to bear a part of the public burdens, and thus preserve a portion at least of their townsmen from utter ruin. But although they could easily discharge a much higher sum than was required of them by the allies, they remained firm in their determination, and, resolving to brave every violence, preferred death to submission. The conquerors not relaxing the rigour of their demands, the whole tribe of Bhats—men, women, and children—armed with daggers, repaired to a spacious open area in the city, and, imprecating a dreadful curse upon their demandants, rushed upon each other's weapons with so much fury and violence, that, before the amazed troops could succeed in disarming them, numbers had already perished. There was one man who was more cool and deliberate in his fierceness. He placed himself directly before the door of the durbar, surrounded by two younger brothers and a beautiful sister, all under eighteen years of age. Here he first stabbed the lovely virgin to the heart, then one of his brothers; but before he raised the dagger to the breast of the second brother, his bloody hand was arrested. He was afterwards heard to boast that he had a few months before sacrificed his father in the same glorious cause. This intrepidity and contempt of death in the Bhats, which would be heroism if well directed, is seldom exerted for the good of mankind; and the advantage which might result to the State from the respect paid to them is neutralised by their avarice and constant evasion of the payment of all established duties. A memorable example of this occurred during the reign of Rajah Umrah the First, of Mewar, in Rajputana. The Rajah would not submit to the insolent demands of the bards, when they had recourse to one of the most sanguinary sacrifices ever recorded. Collecting all their men, women, and youths of both sexes in the court of the palace, they despatched themselves with their daggers to the number of eighty souls, before the very eyes of the Rajah, who had hardly any time to restrain them in the execution of their bloody intent. This self-immolation of the bards weighed heavily on the Rajah's mind, for it was a species of excommunication, which would have unsettled a weaker reason. The Rajpoot might repose after the murder of a Brahmin, but that of the prophetic bards would rise against him, both here and hereafter. But for once they encountered a mind too strong to be shaken. The Rajah banished the whole fraternity of these Bhats, who were leaders of large caravans, from his dominions. Long exile had made no alteration in their sentiments and opinions, and the dagger was always at hand to be sheathed in their own flesh, whenever provocation called it from the girdle. The banished bards managed to smuggle themselves after a few years into the Rajah's territories. Their surviving chief beset the then Rajah in all his rides, demanding a reduction, or rather abolition, of duties imposed on their caravan; and at length took up a position on the terrace fronting the balcony of the palace, threatening to take social revenge. The reigning Rajah, who had not the nerve of his predecessor, beseeched the interference of Colonel Tod, the British Resident at his Court. The Colonel invited the Bhats to a settlement, and they came as fine, robust, intrepid a set as he ever saw. He urged that duties must be paid by all who chose to frequent the passes of Mewar, and that they would get nothing by their present silly mode of endeavouring to obtain remission; that if they would give a written agreement to abide by the scale of duties laid down, they should receive exemption for five hundred out of the forty thousand bullocks of their caravans, and be reinducted into their native places; if not, there were daggers (showing them some on the table), and they might begin as soon as they pleased; and added that, in addition to the penalty of banishment, he would recommend confiscation of their entire caravan. The bards, who came to negotiate, hesitated a little, but accepted the condition, and the exemption for five hundred; and that day received gold bracelets and clothes of investiture from the Rajah. At the present day, the the Bhats have lost none of their intrepidity or of their sacred character, though they do not retain their ancient fierceness or their debasing selfishness. They still maintain their high position, though diminished in glory, and they still perform their principal functions calmly, which their ancestors did in troubled times. The Hindoo bards now chant songs of peace, of praise, and of glory in peaceful palaces and quiet cottages instead of chanting songs of war, of bravery, and of heroism on the eve of battle, inciting people to glorious actions, and clothing them, when successfully performed, with renown and immortality.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the moonsoon.

		1886.			1886.
Friday	...	... 22nd Oct.	Friday	...	... 26th Nov.
„	...	... 29th „	„	...	... 3rd Dec.
„	...	... 5th Nov.	„	...	... 10th „
„	...	... 12th „	„	...	... 17th „
„	...	... 19th „	„	...	... 24th „

The following are the arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 P.M. Registered Letters up to 2-30 P.M.

N.B.—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 P.M.; and registered letters at 2 P.M.

MAILS FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers are despatched from Bombay to Karachi once a week, viz., every Friday, and for Persian Gulf via Karachi once a week, viz., on Monday.

Via BRINDISI.

Letters not exceeding ½ oz.	....	... 4½ annas.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz.	....	... 1½ „

ZANZIBAR MAIL VIA ADEN.

Weekly to Aden, and thence four-weekly to Zanzibar.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

MAURITIUS MAIL VIA ADEN.

FAIR SEASON.—*On Fridays every fourth week.*
MONSOON.—*On Tuesdays every fourth week.*

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Offices is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 P.M. for Ordinary and 2 P.M. for Registered Letters.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Mails for China, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, and the Australian Colonies are despatched as follows:—

	1886.		1886.
Friday	.. 29th Oct.	Friday	... 10th Dec.
„	.. 12th Nov.	„	... 24th „
„	.. 26th „		

Postage on Letters to China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, is 3 annas per ½ oz., and for Australian Colonies 6 annas. Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 1 anna.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 P.M. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 P.M. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3-0 P.M. for Ordinary and 2-0 P.M. for Registered Letters.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st October 1883 and will continue so until further notice:—

Mails.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters.	At the Boree Bunder and Grant Road Ry. Station Post Office.
†For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, and Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	P.M. 5-20	4 P.M.	P.M. 5-55
*For Poona, Dharwar, Deccan, Madras Presidency, the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway and for Kanara.	P.M. 12-50	NOON. 12	P.M. 1-25
For Poona and Intermediate Stations ...	7 P.M.	4 P.M.	P.M. 7-55
†For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kattiawar, Kutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above Agra	P.M. 6-20	4 P.M.	7-0 P.M.
For ditto as far as Surat ...	5 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	..
For ditto in Southern Koncan, *i.e.*, Alibag, Khed, Dapoli and also for Uran, Panvel and Belapur	A.M. 5-30	4-0 P.M.	..
*For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, and other Towns in S. M. Country ..	A.M. 6-30	4 P.M. of previous day.	A.M. 7-25
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar ...	6 A.M.	Do.	A.M. 6-55
For Southern Konkan, Chiplun, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Malwan, and Goa, also for Alibag, Pen, Nagothna, and Mahad.	A.M. 11-0	A.M. 10-45	...

* Letters and papers, too late for these mails closing at the General Post Office, can be posted at the Boree Bunder and Byculla Railway Station Post Offices *without* fee up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

† Letters for this Mail are received at the Grant Road Railway Station Post Office from 7 P.M. to 7-55 P.M. on payment of a fee of 2 annas.

‡ Letters for this mail are received at the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office from 5 P.M. to 5-55 P.M. on payment of a free of 2 annas.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are five deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

HITHERTO Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses. Mr. E. GUYOT, a chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is undubitably the best remedy for cold, bronchitis, and consumption. When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. *Note*:—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever. Agents in Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Cooper, Madon & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. St. Dunstan, 1,451 tons, Captain T. H. S. Millard, sailed on Saturday last from Hull, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. County of Salop, Captain L. Rice, sailed yesterday for London via Aden, with a general cargo and 37 deck passengers.

THE Italian Steam Navigation Co's s. s. Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain G. Pizzarello, sailed yesterday for China &c., with a general cargo.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyds Co's s. s. Thisbe, 1,847 tons, Captain A. Ballonich, cleared on Saturday last for Trieste, etc, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE s. s. Draco, 1,112 tons, Captain J. Douglas, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Hull (Sept. 12), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE s. s. Cameo, 1,484 tons, Captain T. Rich arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Cardiff (Sept. 16), with a cargo of 2,622 tons coal and 12 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Rohilla, 2,251 tons, Captain W. Barrett, sailed on Saturday last for Colombo and Shanghai with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo.—Messrs. Lagan Home, Featherslauhgaugh, Faster, Perii Famley. For Singapore—Mr. Christian. For Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson. For Melbourne—Col. Wilson and Major Hart. For Adelaide—Gunner G. Gwaley. For Sydney—Messrs. Patterson, Janes, Vincent, Mrs. Adams, and Miss Cadell.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

16TH OCTOBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Arabia	2314	J. Laird	A	Graham & Co.
„ Lombardy	1726	J. W. Webber	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Kt. of St. Patrick	1498	R. H. Jones	E	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Rothsay	..	......	F	The Captain.
„ Dunedin	1417	J. P. Crimings	G	J. Mackintosh.
„ Bormida	1499	E. Pizzarello	H J	F., Rubattino.
„ C. Drummond	..	N. Harrison	K	F., Muir & Co.
„ St. Fillans	2007	E. D. FitzGerald	L	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Rydall Hall	1737	A. Buck	M	K., Bates & Co.
„ Lalpoora	–	W. Whitehead	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ St. Dunstan	..	......	O	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Altmore	1351	W. Stephen	P	R. Bomonji.
„ Cy. of Salop	1385	L. Rice	Q	The Captain.
„ Tiverton	..	......	Ibis	The Captain.
„ Drago	..	......	..	F., Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
16	Cameo (s)	Rich	Cardiff, Sept. 16.
	Draco (s)	Douglas	Hull, Sept. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Tiverton (s)	Evans	Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
	Brookfield (s)	Reynold	Messina and Genoa.
	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	Colombo & Shanghai
	H. M. S. Euphrates	Paget	England.
	Thisbe (s)	Bellonich	Trieste, &c.
	St. Dunstan (s)	Millard	Hull.
17	County of Salop (s)	Rice	London.
	Bormida (s)	Pizzarello	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last:—
Steamer County of Salop, Rice, for London, &c.
„ Bormida, Pizzarello, for China, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Thames, for London, &c.
„ Draco, for Aden, Hull, &c.
Barque H. J. Hammer, for Moulmein.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Pemptos (s)	Johansen	Jeddah, Sept. 29.
	Nevasa (s)	Nailer	Rangoon, Oct. 7.
	Triumph (s)	McGee	New Zealand.
	Glengoil (s)	Hopman	Haiphong.
	Mahratta (s)	Creft	Rangoon, Oct. 4.
12	D. of Buckingham (s)	Burnside	Jeddah, Sept. 26.
	Africa (s)	Loutit	Singapore, Sept 21.
	Bannockburn	Benson	Glasgow, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct 12.—Steamers Bulimba and Culna.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kerby Hall (s), 2 packages files, Tyabally Dawoodji; Clan Drummond (s), 100 kegs earthenware, Bharmull Bhima; Roumania (s), 5 hogsheads stout and 50 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; Arabia (s), 14 packages currants, Pearse and Co; 1,075 Nos. pipes and 175 Nos. earthern junction square, Abdoolally Hussanally; 8 cases plate glass, Adoolabhoy Abdoolally; 2 packages brass wire, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood; 12 cases machinery, Framji Petit Mill; Clan McGregor (s), 40 boxes tin plates, Tyabally Abdoolally; Rydal Hall (s), 85 cases stout, Treacher and Co; 1 hogshead whiskey, J. Connell;

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Rohilla (s), 39 casks port and sherry and 157 cases wine, Latham and Co;

FROM LONDON.

Arabia (s), 9,876 bundles and bars iron, Bhimjee Jeewa; Bokhara (s), 5 cases brandy, R. Purshotum. Rohilla (s), 500 faggots steel and 1,818 bars iron plates, Kimjee Jeewa; 17 cases cologne, Oomersey Premjee; 50 cases metal sheets, Ben Ashley and Co; 12 cases soap, Manockjee Petit Mill, 3 cases butter and 12 cases oilman stores, purfumery, &c., &c., Cowasjee Nawrojee Patell and Co; 10 cases cheese and 21 cases provision, soap, &c., &c., Green and Read; 101 kegs white zinc paint, Abdool Hoosein Chandabhoy; 8 cases biscuits, the National Bank of India; 3 cases cricketing, M. Kane and Co; 17 drums composition paint, Shepherd and Co; 7 cases gas-fittings, &c., The Bombay Gas Co; 36 cases portwine, Cooper Madon and Co; 40 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 1 qr. cask gin, B. J. Buxey and Co; 50 cases gin, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 27 cases sherry, Jamsetjee Framjee; 55 cases sherry, 95 casks ale, 10 casks cyder, Treacher and Co; 100 casks beer, Dunjeebhoy Cowasjee. Lalpura (s), 51 cases wine, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia (s), 50 cases sulphuric acid, Treacher and Co; 700 nos iron pipes, 1 case hydrants, Richardson and Cruddas;

FROM BOURDEAUX.

Rohilla (s), 35 cases claret, The National Bank of India;

FROM NEWYORK

Rohilla (s), 24 cases cylinder oil, D. R. Calawala and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Rohilla (s), 5 cases silver lametta, A. Ahmedjee; Archimede (s), 5 hogsheads brandy, Pestonjee and Co; 50 cases brandy, Perozsha Eduljee;

FROM GENOA.

Archimede (s), 3 cases claret, P. Cassanello and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCTOBER 16.

FOR LONDON.

County of Salop (s) 238 cwts rags, Nursee Naron; 5 bales skins, Walljee Poonja and Co; 49 cwts gum, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 220 cwts dry copra, Hurjeebhoy Jamal; 135 cwts. mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co. 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 510 cwts myrabollams, Punnett and Co; 1,800 cwts wheat and 200 cwts joowar, Napoo Nansee; 4 46¼ cwts barley, A. Blascheck and Co; Thames (s) 165 cwts gum, Pestonjee Dossabhoy; Lalpoora (s) 37 cwts jowar, 37 cwts gram, 37 cwts mussoor, 37 cwts long, and 37 cwts long pulse, Tousaint and Boutillier; 2,008 cwts linseed and 1,009 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 3,999 cwts castor seed, and 1,999 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co:

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Lalpoora (s) 2,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s) 41 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co; 32 bales wool, Mahomed Corjee; 30 bales wool, and 71 bales goat hair, Esmail Sangjee and Co.; 1,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Company; 4 bales wool, T. Chellaram.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Lalpoora (s) 2,000 cwt wheat, F. Mosatti and Co.

FOR HULL.

St. Dunstan (s) 1,996 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 1,148 cwt barley, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Archimede (s) 2,001 cwts linseed, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR GENEVA.

Archimede (s) 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt. of St. Patrick (s) 1,000 cwts linseed, Killik Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Drummond (s) 10,000 cwts wheat, Tousaint and Boutillier.

Lambardy (s) 38 bales twist, M. Hurukchund; 100 bales twist, M. Cowasjee; 150 twist, Tharia Topun; 4 packages paper, Goolamally Allybboy; 22 cwts sharkfins, and 2¼ cwts fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 12 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co.; 12 cwts sharkfins, Hajee Fazula Khakee; 153 bales twist, R. Vizbhookundass; 11 cwts kismis, Monambhoy Gaungjee; 200 bales twist, D. P. Marker; 15 bales twist, S. R. Mody; 1 bale carpet and 29 case furniture, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 1,300 baskets onions, Pakee; 25 bales twist, T. Sitaram; 16 bales twist, Cowasjee Bosonjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida (s), 8 chests opium, Hunmutram Hurdeudass; 23 chests opium, Ramanund Sevdutrai; 13 chests opium, R. Hurbildass; 7 chests opium, S. Gigraj; 9½ chests opium, M. Gungabux; 26 chests opium, J. Sewnaron; 5 chests opium, S. Sevdutrai; 15 chests opium, T. Hukumchund; 5 chests opium, Goolabai Mungulchund; 21 chests opium, H. Ramcoover; 3 chests opium, K. Birbhaw; 10 chests opium, R. Hurbillas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida (s), 69 cwts castor oil, Shapurjee Dadabhoy; 2 pots sandalwood oil, Jan Mahomed; 50 bales twist, N. Vithuldass; 5 chests opium, G. Mungulchund; 4 chests opium, Khiwajee Birbhan; 2 chests opium, R. Hurbillas; 33 chests opium, Benadiram Balchund; 10 chests opium, Ballmukun Baharilal; 12 chests opium, B. Murlidhur. Lombardy (s), 11 cwts kismiss, M. Gaungjee; 25 bales twist, S. K. Mody.

FOR KOBE.

Lambardy (s), 125 bales twist, M. Cowasjee; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 31 bales twist, Cowasjee Bezonjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Peveril (s), 15,000 cwts rapeseed, Lewis Dreyfus and Co; 600 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy (s), 23 bales twist, Cowasjee Bezonjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara (s), 100 bales cotton, C. R. Setna.

BOMBAY MILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	89
National Bank of India	37,330	250		5 pct.	114xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£100

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	–	1,050
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,600
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1,080
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. [illegible]	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,650xd.
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 20	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	405
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	–	105
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 55	405xd.
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	–	120
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 20	440xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600xd.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,2 2
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	505
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	705

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	–	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	106
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	–	280
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,8[illegible]0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	675
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	87[illegible]	500	all	Rs. 22½	530
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	–	435
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs 25	738
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	682½
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	605
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	950
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	930
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	–	[illegible]
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	–	680
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	–	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	825
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	55[illegible]	87½	680
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	80	Rs. 2	280
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,370
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	807½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,120
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	885
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	880xd.
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	155
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,625xd.
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	–	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	–	187½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	[illegible]
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	–	510
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	–	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		600xd
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	970
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs. 15	570
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	–	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	–	[illegible]
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	[illegible]
Ripon	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	907½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	1,300
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	–	675
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	–	237½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	480
Western India S. & M. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	...	880

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	185 / 140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	14
Bapty Co., Ld.	335	200	165	Rs. 20	140
Barton & Co., Ld.	.,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c.	20
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c.	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	600xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	250
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	108
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,600
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	650
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	..	–	6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	11
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	101
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	12½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	...	...
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20½	230
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	[illegible]
Mechanics Building Co	6,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	138
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	..	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p.c.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	[illegible]
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 12	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	–	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		60xd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Rs.	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	600	600		1,115
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,800	100	100	Rs. 5	[illegible]
Western India Flour Mills	.,000	125	100	12 p.c.	123
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		[illegible]

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E.C. England.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINTS, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists, large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co, 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C England. Wholesale agents—Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

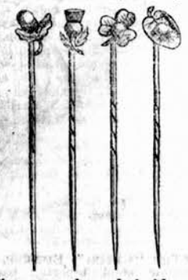
NOTICES.

INDIA—ENGLAND—SCOTLAND—IRELAND.

A SET OF FOUR GOLD "NATIONAL PLANT" SCARF PINS,

REPRESENTING

INDIA .....by the Lotus.
ENGLAND ..... " Oak.
SCOTLAND ..... " Thistle.
IRELAND ..... " Shamrock

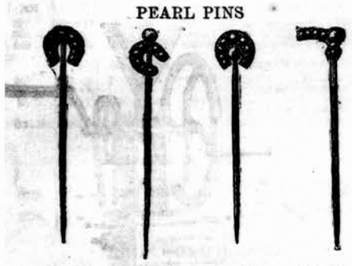


These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the urpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

CASH PRICES.

The "Acorn" and "Thistle" pins...Rs. 16 each.
The "Lotus" and "Shamrock" pins " 12 "
If the set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco case holding the set.

PEARL PINS



Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 11 cash. Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 13 cash.

GIPSY LACE BROOCHES.

These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet strings.



Rs. 30 cash. Rs. 12 cash.



Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 11 cash.



Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 10 cash.

LAWN TENNIS PRESENTATION BROOCH.



A PRETTY GOLD AND PLATINUM BROOCH
Set with Pearls.
Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27, cash, complete in Morocco Case.

SPORTING DESIGNS.



NEW GOLD HORSE-SHOE BROOCH,
with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray.
This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
Rs. 45 cash.



SPLINTER BAR AND HORSE-SHOE GOLD BROOCH.
Rs. 27 cash.
Ditto set with Diamonds.
Rs. 113 cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
October 8, 1886.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

PEAT'S HUNTING SADDLE with Military bridle holsters, &c., complete, almost new.

Just received a fresh supply of English single and double harnesses.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins, Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

An English-built new Mail-Phaeton, convertible into a cart, with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of iron-grey Arabs, well matched and good goers, height 14·2½, age 5 years.

One chesnut Arab horse, height 14·2½, age 5 years, a very free mover in saddle and harness.

For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corpotion.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£3,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and native Officer under Government and Public Companies

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
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4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa, and Diarrhœa, and Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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WITH
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It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

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TAMAR is agreeable to take, never produces irritation or interferes with pleasure or business.
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